



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-227
Monday
29 November 1993

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Japan

Public Works Lower Price Offered Under GATT

OW2711085193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT
27 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 27 KYODO—Japan has offered to subject a wider range of public works projects to new trade rules under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), government sources said Saturday [27 November].

Tokyo has proposed lowering the minimum contract price for public works projects to be covered by the GATT government procurement regulations, they said. The rules will be part of a global trade pact being formulated in the GATT-sponsored Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Japan has told the negotiating countries it is willing to lower the minimum price to 4.5 million special drawing rights (sdrs), the equivalent of 855 million yen, from the previous offer of 15 million sdrs (2.85 billion yen).

The compromise offer is apparently in response to calls from the United States and the European Community that Japan should include wider range of public works contracts under the international regulations.

The proposal, which is expected to be accepted by trade partners, would widen foreign access to the Japanese market since all public works projects covered by the GATT regulations would have to be ordered through open biddings.

Tokyo's offer will help conclude the negotiations on the GATT government procurement rules by the December 15 deadline, the sources said.

Japan has also proposed that public works conducted by local governments or government organizations should also be subject to the GATT rules if the minimum contract price is 15 million sdrs or higher, they said.

The proposal comes one month after Japan, bowing to intense pressure from the U.S., pledged to open its construction market to enable foreign companies to bid for public works projects.

The U.S. consequently postponed implementing sanctions, originally scheduled to take effect November 1, until January 20.

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Hosokawa Meets Mondale, Comments on Clinton

OW2911143193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1423 GMT
29 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa told U.S. Ambassador to Japan Walter Mondale on Monday [29 November] he was able to establish relations of personal trust with President Bill Clinton during their recent talks in Seattle.

Emerging from an hour-long dinner with Mondale at the Akasaka Palace, Hosokawa said he told the ambassador "I can get along with President Clinton." Their wives also attended the dinner.

Hosokawa and Clinton met one-to-one on November 19 in Seattle and agreed to hold their next summit meeting in February in Washington to assess progress on the economic framework accord concluded in July.

Hosokawa told reporters his talks with Mondale did not take up contentious issues like the opening of Japan's rice market. Mondale and Hosokawa will meet again Tuesday when the ambassador accompanies Adm. Charles Larson, commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Command, to the prime minister's official residence for a courtesy call.

Hosokawa Meets With California Governor

OW2911081193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0758 GMT
29 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—California Gov. Pete Wilson on Monday [29 November] hailed Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's efforts to further open Japanese markets to foreign competition and ease restrictive government regulations, a Foreign Ministry official said. Wilson, a former member of the House of Representatives, made the remark in a 20-minute meeting with Hosokawa at his official residence.

The premier responded he will do his utmost to maintain a free-market system, the official said.

Wilson, who has been California's governor since 1982, arrived in Japan Thursday for a weeklong stay to promote trade and investment between Japan and his state. He leads an economic mission that traveled to Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and China prior to the Japan journey.

After emerging from the meeting with Hosokawa, the governor told reporters, "we agreed that it is a very useful thing to expand markets for exports."

"In order to have those export markets, there has to be reciprocity. There has to be a mutual benefit, which means that you have to both buy and sell," he said.

Firm Plans To Help U.S. Company Go Commercial*OW2611001193 Tokyo KYODO in English 2333 GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO—Japan's Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. (IHI) is to assist the U.S. Navy nuclear fleet builder Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. (NNS) in the construction of commercial vessels, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Friday [26 November].

The national daily said IHI will give NNS its full support, from the design through to the construction of vessels such as tankers and liquefied natural gas carriers. The paper said IHI, Japan's second largest shipbuilder, has agreed to cooperate with NNS, the biggest in the U.S., in the wake of the end to the Cold War.

U.S. military shipbuilders are facing the need to transform their operations towards constructing commercial ships, but they lack the know-how after relying for so long on building vessels for the armed forces.

The YOMIURI quoted IHI officials as saying that the recent decline of the dollar against the yen and the fact that labor costs in the U.S. including capital investment depreciation are less than half of Japan's should be an advantage to the U.S. ship exporters.

Body Detects Banned Insecticide in U.S. Rice*OW2511144293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1423 GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 25 KYODO—A Japanese civic organization has found an insecticide, banned in the United States, in 14 of the 60 bags of rice it purchased in six different places in the U.S., including Los Angeles and New Orleans, the organization said Thursday [25 November]. The Tokyo-based Japan offspring fund said the insecticide is chlorpyrifos.

It said the amount of insecticide found remaining on rice from three of the 14 bags was beyond the international allowable level. The group thus called on the Health and Welfare Ministry and the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry the same day to thoroughly revamp the inspection system for imported rice.

A checkup by a Yokohama National University research laboratory showed that the amount of insecticide was from 0.01 ppm (parts per million) to 0.33 ppm on rice taken from the 14 bags, and more than the international allowable level of 0.1 ppm on rice taken from the three bags. The organization said it appears that the insecticide, a substance designed to kill termites, was used after harvesting.

The 60 U.S. rice bags were among 93 bags of rice the group purchased that were produced by six major rice exporting nations—Australia, Thailand, Italy, Pakistan, India and the U.S.

Ichikawa Supports Minimum Access to Rice Market*OW2711123393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 27 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 27 KYODO—A ruling coalition party official expressed support Saturday [27 November] for a six-year moratorium on replacing Japan's rice import ban with tariffs that would allow a partial opening the market.

Yuichi Ichikawa, secretary general of Komeito, told a national meeting of the party the idea merits examination.

The plan calls for Japan to provide minimum access to its rice market for six years pending a decision on tariffication of rice imports.

"Partial liberalization of rice imports as a reward for refusal of tariffication deserves thorough study," Ichikawa told the meeting.

Ichikawa is the first senior member in the coalition government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa to support a partial opening of the market.

Japan has been under pressure to liberalize rice imports to help bring a successful conclusion to the Uruguay round held under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The Hosokawa government has insisted that rice be excluded from the GATT tariff program.

Japan and the United States reportedly agreed on the six-year moratorium plan in informal negotiations.

Major participating nations in the Uruguay Round have set December 15 as the deadline for conclusion.

Takemura Discusses Partial Rice Opening*OW2811092093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0842 GMT 28 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 KYODO—The chief spokesman of the Japanese Government said Sunday [28 November] that a partial lifting of the country's ban on rice imports will not contradict a Diet resolution and a ruling coalition agreement which oppose replacing the ban with tariffs without exception.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura made the remark on a commercial TV talk program, referring to a reported agreement between Japan and the United States. Under the deal, Japan would reportedly import rice at a minimum level of 4 to 8 percent of its nearly 10-million-ton annual domestic output in exchange for a six-year moratorium on tariffication of rice imports.

Takemura, saying his remarks were based on the partial lifting as an assumption, said that accepting the idea will mean Japan has adhered to its refusal of tariffication for the time being. "Although the idea backpedals from the

initial goal, a situation Japan does not concede (on the matter) is not desirable," Takemura said.

Takemura said Japan will not break up the ongoing Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, set to wind up December 15, indicating there is no choice but to allow foreign rice growers partial access to the rice market.

When forming the coalition government headed by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa in August, the seven parties agreed to maintain a ban on rice imports to maintain self-sufficiency in the nation's staple food. The coalition government ousted the Liberal Democratic Party from a unbroken 38-year monopoly on power.

On Saturday, Komeito Secretary General Yuichi Ichikawa, one of the key leaders in the coalition, expressed support for a six-year grace period on replacing the rice import ban with tariffs, which would allow a partial opening of the rice market.

Coalition Seeks To Settle Differences on Rice

*OW2911111893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT
29 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—Government leaders on Monday [29 November] sought to overcome differences within the coalition over a proposal to give a small share of Japan's rice market to foreign producers, coalition sources said Monday.

The most vehement critic of the proposal is the Social Democratic Party (SDP), the largest among the seven parties in the ruling coalition, they said. Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura met separately with the SDP's two top leaders, Tomiichi Murayama and Wataru Kubo, and sought their consent to the conditional acceptance of the minimum access proposal, they said.

Shinseito co-leader Ichiro Ozawa, a coalition strategist, also made a separate effort in talks with Koken Nosaka, chairman of the SDP's Diet Administration Committee, they said.

The proposal calls for giving minimum access of 4 to 8 percent of Japan's annual rice market in return for a six-year moratorium on acceptance of a tariffication proposal by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), they said.

The tariffication proposal demands Japan replace its ban on rice imports with a high rate of tariffs that would be phased out over the years.

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa told a meeting of leaders of the coalition parties Monday, "I want to make a final decision after monitoring developments in U.S.-European Community negotiations."

In the meeting of coalition leaders, Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata said Japan should not take a policy that

would contradict the international trend toward freer world commerce. He said Japan might risk antagonizing its trading partners.

However, Murayama told the meeting, "Japan should tell the world that it is determined to negotiate more clearly on the basis of a Diet resolution that has obligated successive governments to keep a self-sufficiency policy." The SDP leader also reminded the meeting of the fact that some legislators from each coalition party on Wednesday formed an intra-coalition pressure group to push for self-sufficiency of rice.

The SDP leadership and its legislators from farm districts on Thursday confirmed its stand of opposing both the tariffication proposal and the conditional minimum access proposal.

Komeito Secretary General Yuichi Ichikawa pledged to push the minimum access proposal in a meeting on Saturday of his party's directors of prefectural chapters throughout Japan.

Cabinet 'Should Resign' if Rice Market Opened

*OW2911120393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT
29 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—A group of legislators from the main opposition party said Monday [29 November] the cabinet of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa should resign en masse if it decides to partially open Japan's rice market. The group comprises 37 junior Diet members of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

If Japan accepts a six-year moratorium on the proposed replacement of its rice import ban with tariffs and agrees in the meantime to import a minimum amount of foreign rice, it would contradict Diet resolutions against the opening of Japan's rice market, the group said in a statement. It would also run counter to a ruling coalition accord opposing the tariffication formula without exception, the statement said.

In the event the government agrees to open the rice market in any form, the Hosokawa cabinet should naturally resign en masse or call for general elections to ask the public for their opinion, it said.

The LDP group, formed last December, maintains the United States and other countries participating in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations are seeking to make their own trade sector exceptions.

"Therefore, there should never be humiliating diplomacy where other countries' call for exceptions are allowed but only Japan's are not," the statement said.

Japan has been under pressure to open its rice market to help bring to a successful conclusion the 7-year-old Uruguay Round being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. A deadline for conclusion of the talks has been set for December 15.

Tokyo and Washington have reportedly struck a deal, under which Japan would import rice at a minimum level of 4 to 8 percent of its nearly 10 million-ton annual domestic output in exchange for the six-year moratorium on tariffication of rice imports.

The Japanese Government, however, has denied the reports.

To preclude the government from allowing a partial opening of Japan's rice market, some 30 members of the LDP group will stage a sit-in near the Diet building for at least 48 hours beginning Tuesday afternoon, group leader Toshikatsu Matsuoka told reporters.

Taku Yamasaki, a senior member of the group, said it is unpardonable if the government decides to open the nation's rice market, albeit partially, because of foreign pressure.

Matsuoka said three South Korean opposition legislators will join the sit-in. South Korea has also opposed the opening of its rice market to foreign competition.

Earlier this month, the LDP group and over 100 South Korean legislators from the country's two opposition parties voiced strong opposition to the opening of their rice markets.

The Japanese and South Korean lawmakers said at the time they would boycott the ratification of the Uruguay Round if their governments make a unilateral compromise by accepting tariffication of rice.

ROK Politicians Visit Pro-Pyongyang Group

OW2511135493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1317 GMT 25 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 25 KYODO—South Korean parliamentarians visited a pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' association in Tokyo for the first time on Thursday [25 November] and exchanged views on mutual cooperation among people from North and South Korea living in Japan.

Three members of South Korea's opposition Democratic Party (DP), including the party's permanent advisor Kim Sang-hyon, met leaders of the pro-Pyongyang General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) at its headquarters in Tokyo's Chiyoda Ward, officials said.

It was the first time South Korean parliament members had visited Chongnyon, they said.

During the 90-minute visit, Kim said the Tokyo-based pro-Seoul Korean Residents Union in Japan (Mindan) and Chongnyon should make joint efforts to protect the rights of Korean residents in Japan, noting that 1995 marks the 50th anniversary of the emancipation of the Korean peninsula from Japanese colonial rule which lasted from 1910 to 1945, according to the officials.

Chongnyon vice chairman So Man-sul said that Koreans in the south, the north and overseas should all make efforts to unify the divided peninsula, they said.

Chongnyon and Mindan are two of the biggest Korean organizations in Japan. There are an estimated 680,000 Koreans living in Japan, representing about 70 percent of the foreign population.

Consultations on Security Sought With PRC

OW2911131693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT 29 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—Japan hopes to hold consultations with China on security issues early next year, Defense Agency sources said Monday [29 November]. The sources said that in addition to working-level talks among officials of the two countries' defense establishments, exchanges of visits by high-level officials are envisaged.

Tokyo may invite Chinese Defense Minister Chi Haotian to visit Japan, they said.

State Minister for Defense Keisuke Nakanishi briefed Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on the idea earlier in the day and received the premier's consent to pursue it.

Sino-Japanese talks among defense officials have not taken place since the 1989 Tiananmen Square crackdown. One senior agency source said the environment for resuming such exchanges has improved sufficiently.

The United States has started up dialogue on defense with China, while Foreign Ministry officials of Japan and China intend to hold talks on security issues next month.

The sources said the proposed consultations, the first of which would likely take place in China, are intended to build mutual confidence.

Possible topics include North Korea's suspected program to develop nuclear weapons and missile delivery systems. The talks would also serve to clarify China's intention to modernize its military equipment, the sources said.

Hosokawa Meets With PRC's Song Jian 29 Nov

OW2911111493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1013 GMT 29 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa told a high Chinese official Monday [29 November] he welcomes the increase of scientific and technological exchanges between Japan and China. Hosokawa made the comment in a meeting with Song Jian, a state councillor and minister of the Science and Technology Commission of China, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Song told Hosokawa he is satisfied with the smoothly developing exchanges in science and technology, as well as on the environment, between Tokyo and Beijing, the spokesman said.

The prime minister expressed hope that Japan and China will deepen ties in such fields more actively.

Song, who was the chief official in charge of Emperor Akihito's China visit in October 1992, reportedly said he is looking forward to seeing the emperor again while in Japan. Song, who arrived in Japan on Monday for a 10-day stay, also expressed hope for Hosokawa's early visit to China, the spokesman said.

15 Japanese Women Repatriated From PRC

*OW2611112893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT
26 Nov 93*

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., Nov. 26 KYODO—Fifteen Japanese women left behind in China at the end of World War II returned home Friday [26 November] to demand permanent residence in Japan, joining 12 others who did the same in September. The 15 women were among thousands of Japanese, many of them children, left behind in northeastern China in the chaos at the end of the war.

The government has decided to repatriate over the next few years those among the estimated 1,800 war-displaced Japanese women in China who wish to return to their native land. The women who arrived Friday, all over 70, argue they cannot wait any longer and want to be repatriated now.

They have been living in Heilongjiang Province and visited Japan before at the invitation of a Japanese volunteer group supporting war-displaced Japanese women and orphans. All of them hold Japanese passports and have asked the Health and Welfare Ministry to grant them permanent residence in Japan.

The request had been turned down so far, as none of the women found relatives or other persons or institutions willing to stand as guarantors for them.

The ministry dispatched an official to Narita Airport to question the women about their personal circumstances and to decide where they will be accommodated.

In September, a first group of 12 Japanese women without guarantors came to Japan and refused to return to China. Five other women who were visiting Japan in October likewise decided to stay and were also sent to a facility in Tokorozawa, Saitama Prefecture.

Shiseido Venture Opens New Factory in PRC

*OW2511010093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT
25 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 25 KYODO—Japan's leading cosmetics maker, Shiseido Co., said Thursday [25

November] its Chinese joint venture has opened a cosmetics factory in Beijing. The factory, Shiseido's seventh overseas manufacturing plant, located in Beijing Economic Technological Development Zone, will produce four million items a year.

The company said it will use abundant raw materials available in China. It will manufacture 10 different products, including skin care products and makeup, aiming to meet growing demand for cosmetics in China.

The company, Shiseido Liyuan Cosmetics Co., is a joint venture with a Chinese company, Beijing Liyuan Co. The venture also plans to open a beauty center in Beijing in December offering individual advice on makeup.

Takemura on Ministers' Possible Taiwan Visit

*OW2611094493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT
26 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO—Japan showed a cautious stance Friday [26 November] about the possibility of cabinet ministers visiting Taiwan in fear that such trips would undermine its relations with Mainland China.

"It is not a question about which we can easily make a judgment, because it concerns the principle of Japan's diplomatic relations, including with China," Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura said at a news conference.

Taiwan severed ties with Japan in 1972, when Tokyo established diplomatic relations with Beijing. Since then, no Japanese cabinet ministers have visited Taiwan.

On November 19, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and Hsiao Wan-chang, Taiwan's economic minister, exchanged greetings at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit in Seattle, the first-ever contact between a Japanese premier and a senior Taiwanese official since 1972.

Leaders of Shinseito, a partner in Hosokawa's seven-party coalition government, have sought the opening of ministerial-level ties between Tokyo and Taipei to reflect increasing economic and personnel exchanges.

Mitsui Obtains Permission for SRV Office

*OW2911121093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT
29 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—Mitsui Marine and Fire Insurance Co. will open a representative office in Ho Chi Minh city in January, officials said Monday [29 November].

They said the first Japanese nonlife insurer in Vietnam has already obtained permission from the Vietnamese Government.

Mitsui hopes to collect local information on the insurance market for Japanese companies in Vietnam and act

as a mediator for firms wanting access to the state-run Insurance Corporation of Vietnam.

Thatcher Meets Hosokawa, Urges Trade Accord

OW2911035593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 29 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called on Monday [29 November] for the need to bring the long-stalled Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations to a successful conclusion, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Thatcher, 68, made the pitch in a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa at his official residence, saying if the global trade talks will be successfully completed, negotiating countries will have more to gain than to lose, the official said. "He (Hosokawa) believes the same thing on the Uruguay Round—it has to go through," she told KYODO NEWS SERVICE after emerging from a 45-minute meeting with Hosokawa.

Thatcher, who was British prime minister from 1979 to 1990, also criticized those who advocate free trade in terms of exports but go protectionist regarding imports, according to the official.

Hosokawa reportedly replied that Japanese lawmakers understand the need to complete the world trade negotiations but they hesitate to take decisive action because of concern over the next elections.

The deadline for the Uruguay Round, now in its seventh year, is set for December 15.

On Japan's stagnant economy, Thatcher expressed hope Hosokawa will take pump-priming measures, including deregulation and income tax cuts, the official said.

The Japanese leader reportedly acknowledged that Japan's economy is in the doldrums and vowed efforts to give it a shot in the arm to combat the protracted economic slump.

While noting Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Japan in October was constructive in bilateral relations between Tokyo and Moscow, Hosokawa asked Thatcher to express her thoughts on Russia's future, according to the official.

The ex-British prime minister said that Russia is in a period of transition and that there is a need to understand it is difficult for Yeltsin to achieve reforms leading to democracy and a free-market economy in one leap, the official said.

On North Korea's alleged development of nuclear weapons, Thatcher was quoted as saying the international community must take an adamant stand to resolve the issue.

Hosokawa also reportedly expressed concern about Pyongyang's suspected production of nuclear weapons

and sought cooperation among countries concerned in talking North Korea into clearing itself of the allegation.

Thatcher lauded Hosokawa for his remarks admitting the guilt of Japan's military aggression before and during World War II, and expressed hope that the Japanese premier will successfully pursue what he believes is right, the official said.

"I had extremely good talks with the prime minister," Thatcher said as she was leaving Hosokawa's official residence. "I have great confidence in him."

Asked about formidable international and domestic policy challenges facing Hosokawa, she replied, "whatever the problems are, the prime minister will deal with them effectively."

Aviation, Aid Documents Signed With Mongolia

OW2511095293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0913 GMT 25 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 25 KYODO—Japan and Mongolia signed an aviation treaty and documents on yen loans, grant-in-aid and cultural cooperation Thursday [25 November], Foreign Ministry officials said.

Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata and Mongolia's Trade and Industry Minister Tsebegmediyn Tsogt signed the treaty and exchanged the three documents at the Foreign Ministry. Tsogt is accompanying Mongolian Prime Minister Puntsagiyn Jasray on a visit to Japan.

Japan and Mongolia agreed to sign the aviation treaty in view of the sharp increase in exchanges of people between the two nations as a result of Mongolia's democratization and shift to a market-oriented economy, the officials said.

Mongolia has been urging Japan to sign an aviation treaty to open regular direct flights between the two nations since 1987, they said.

The document on the yen loans said Japan will offer up to 3.32 billion yen in loans for the completion of a railroad transportation system. The amount was pledged at the third international conference on aid to Mongolia Japan hosted in Tokyo this September.

Mongolia, where rail serves as the main means of transportation, has had difficulty maintaining the railroad system since the breakup of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) system which centered around the former Soviet Union, the officials said.

Japan will also provide 2 billion yen in grant-in-aid to assist Mongolia's efforts to improve the economic structure and to ease economic difficulties including problems such as debt, the officials said.

It will also offer up to 46 million yen for a national university of foreign languages in Mongolia for the purchase of audiovisual equipment, they said.

Mongolian Premier Meets Emperor, Empress

*OW2611092693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0855 GMT
26 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO—Mongolian Prime Minister Puntsagiyn Jasray on Friday [26 November] met Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko and requested they visit his country, an Imperial Household Agency official said. Jasray delivered the invitation by Mongolian President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat during an audience that was followed with a court lunch.

Kiyoshi Sumiya, grand master of the ceremonies at the Imperial Household Agency, quoted the emperor as saying the Japanese Government would respond to the request.

The empress, who has not been able to speak since she collapsed on her 59th birthday last month, handed over a written message saying "I am glad to see you" which was translated for Jasray and his wife, he said.

Jasray arrived in Japan on Wednesday for a five-day visit. He met Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Thursday.

New Civil Aviation Accord Reached With Mexico

*OW2611064193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0537 GMT
26 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO—Japan and Mexico have agreed on a new civil aviation accord, allowing Mexican Airlines to fly into the Kansai International Airport to be opened next summer, the Transport Ministry announced Friday [26 November].

The ministry said Mexican airliners will also be permitted to make a refueling stop in Los Angeles on their trans-Pacific flights to and from Japan. Mexican aircraft will not be allowed to take on passengers and cargo in Los Angeles, it said.

Ministry officials said a Mexican Airline plans to operate four weekly flights to the Kansai International Airport near Osaka with Boeings.

Peru's Legislature Chief Visits Fukuoka

*OW2811124593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT
28 Nov 93*

[Text] Fukuoka, Nov. 28 KYODO—The head of the Peruvian legislature, Jaime Yoshiyama, on Sunday [28 November] visited his parents' hometown in western Fukuoka prefecture.

Yoshiyama, president of Peru's Democratic Constituent Congress, flew to Fukuoka from Tokyo in the morning and met with relatives in Kurume, the city where his father was born.

Yoshiyama also held talks with Fukuoka Gov. Hachiji Okuda and attended an evening reception.

Yoshiyama, visiting Japan for a week at the invitation of House of Representatives Speaker Takako Doi, is a son of Japanese immigrants, as is Peru's President Alberto Fujimori. He is scheduled to return to Tokyo on Monday before leaving for home on Wednesday.

Upper House Starts Debate on Reform Bills

*OW2611021093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0134 GMT
26 Nov 93*

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO—The House of Councillors began deliberations Friday [26 November] on crucial political reform measures, eight days after the more powerful House of Representatives passed the government-proposed package of four bills. Home Affairs Minister Kanju Sato explained the package to the plenary session of the upper house.

The coalition-controlled lower chamber passed the package designed to clean up Japan's scandal-tainted politics on November 18 after killing a package of political reform bills proposed by the opposition Liberal Democratic Party. [passage omitted]

Atsushi Hashimoto of the Japanese Communist Party explained his party's proposed political reform bills which would maintain the current multiseat system while correcting the disparity of vote value.

Local Political Groups' Funds Decrease

*OW2711082393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0812 GMT
27 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 27 KYODO—Local political groups collected tax-free political funds totaling 157.9 billion yen during 1992, a 9 percent drop over the year before and the first such decrease in five years, according to calculations made by KYODO NEWS SERVICE on Saturday [27 November].

The figure represented a decline of 15.6 billion yen from a year before when the amount hit a record high. Fewer elections, the recession and growing criticism against political corruption apparently caused the decrease, according to prefectural government officials.

The calculations were made from reports submitted to local prefectural governments by local political groups engaged in activities in one prefecture only.

The Home Affairs Ministry in September released figures for funds collected during 1992 by groups engaged in political activities in two prefectures or more. The 1992 figures reported to the ministry totaled 174 billion yen, also the first decline in five years, dropping by 11.7 billion yen or 6.3 percent from a year before.

Combined, the total political funds collected last year were 331.9 billion yen, decreasing by 27.2 billion yen or 7.6 percent, according to calculations.

On the local level, affiliate political groups of the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) collected 29.8 billion yen,

the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) 22.3 billion yen, the Social Democratic Party (SDP) 7.1 billion yen, Komeito 4 billion yen and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) 3.3 billion yen.

Combined with the ministry figures, the JCP collected 63.5 billion yen, the LDP 47.8 billion yen, the SDP 13.7 billion yen, Komeito 19.7 billion yen and the DSP 5.8 billion yen.

The JCP maintained its position as the top collector of political funds, mainly through sales of publications such as the party paper AKAHATA.

Political funds on the combined basis decreased by 15.4 percent for the LDP, which fell from power in August for the first time in 38 years. A considerable portion of LDP money comes from company and business organization donations.

Combined political funds increased by 24.9 percent for Komeito and 14.5 percent for the DSP.

The Japan New Party (JNP) led by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa reported receiving political funds of 609 million yen to the ministry but there was no report on the local basis.

LDP breakaway parties Shinseito and Sakigake (Harbinger) were launched in June and are not included in the data.

The government-sponsored political reform package passed by the House of Representatives and under discussion in the House of Councillors bans political donations from companies and groups while allowing parties to accept corporate money.

Many of Japan's local government heads and local assembly members are independents and will therefore have little chance to obtain political donations under the reform bills. If the bill become law, 1992 political donations of 28 billion yen would have been banned on a local basis and 55.6 billion yen on a combined basis, according to KYODO NEWS SERVICE's calculations.

Ex-LDP Assemblyman Arrested for Embezzling

OW2611143793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1402 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO—Police on Friday [26 November] arrested a former Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly for allegedly embezzling some 500 million yen from a cable television network in Tokyo's Sumida Ward.

Shogo Igarashi, 61, is suspected of stealing the money from bank accounts of Sumida Cable TV, of which he was chairman, between December 1990 and March 1992, police said.

Igarashi allegedly siphoned part of the money to his group of firms and the remainder to his political organizations, sources said. He allegedly fabricated construction projects and cable television fees to cover up the flow of money, they said.

Police suspect Igarashi tried to use the money to win back a seat on the assembly.

He was a member of the assembly for four consecutive terms until being defeated in 1989. He lost again in this year's assembly election in June.

Igarashi stepped down as chairman of the network in July when suspicions emerged that he had embezzled its money.

The network was set up in September 1991 jointly by Sumida Ward and local firms with a capital of 760 million yen.

It started broadcasting in parts of the ward in October last year, with the aim of covering the entire area by 1996.

FTC Seeks Information on Bid-Rigging

OW2611112793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO—The Fair Trade Commission [FTC] on Friday [26 November] asked all ministries and government agencies to provide information on suspected bid-rigging cases as soon as they get it, commission officials said.

The government organizations are now requested to report to the commission if they detect any irregularities in bidding for construction works or purchases under their jurisdiction, the officials said.

Officials in charge of liaison concerning public works projects, now in place in all ministries and agencies based on a Japan-U.S. agreement last July, held their first meeting on the matter, they said.

The officials said they hope the new setup will help the commission combat bid-rigging.

Prosecutors Raid Tobishima's Head Office

OW2911081493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0755 GMT 29 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—Prosecutors raided the headquarters of Tobishima Corp. on Monday [29 November] on suspicion that the construction giant gave a bribe of 10 million yen to then Ibaraki Prefecture Gov. Fujio Takeuchi in 1991.

The Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office also searched the Tokyo homes of the firm's Former Honorary Chairman Sukemasa Uera and his son Soichiro Uera, the company's vice president, who are suspected of handing over the alleged bribe. Uera, currently a

senior adviser to Tobishima, and his son are believed to have jointly handed 10 million yen to Takeuchi in a private room of an exclusive Japanese-style restaurant in Tokyo, sources close to the prosecution said.

The former governor is under arrest and has been charged with taking a total of 85 million yen in bribes from Hazama Corp., Shimizu Corp. and Kajima Corp. in exchange for giving them public works projects.

The elder Uera, 85, was a close acquaintance of Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and former Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) kingmaker Shin Kanemaru, the sources said.

Takeuchi was a member of the LDP's Tanaka faction before successfully running for the Ibaraki governorship in 1975, and reportedly had Tanaka's backing in the election.

Kanemaru was a powerful figure in both the Tanaka faction and then the faction of Tanaka's successor, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, both of whom received strong financial and electoral backing from the construction industry, the sources said.

Uera has been dubbed "the ultimate fixer of bid-rigging consultations" in construction industry circles. Prosecutors will decide by mid-December what action to take against the Ueras, the sources said.

The two told prosecutors in a series of questioning sessions that they handed over the money as a reward for Takeuchi's intervention in diverting a 38 billion yen dam project to Tobishima around 1988 and to secure further prefectural contracts, they said.

The Ueras complied with prosecutors' requests to appear for questioning, the sources said.

The 10 million yen came from the firm's slush fund, the existence of which was hidden from the tax authorities, they said.

Taisei Corp., another construction giant, was widely regarded as the most likely winner of the Koyama dam project in the late 1980s, but the contract went to a joint venture of Tobishima and Kajima around 1988 on Takeuchi's orders, the sources said.

According to the sources, the elder Uera sought Takeuchi's intervention in conspiracy with Kajima Senior Vice President Shinji Kiyoyama, who is under arrest and has been charged with giving a 20 million yen bribe to Takeuchi.

Uera also asked Kanemaru to persuade Takeuchi to use his influence to divert the project to the joint venture, the sources said. Uera was also the chairman of the Keiei Konwakai, a now-disbanded forum where major construction firms based in Tokyo reportedly used to hold consultations to rig bids.

Takeuchi, a former senior construction ministry bureaucrat, was arrested on July 23 in his fifth four-year term in office. He quit the governorship August 11.

Official: No Simple Remedy for Stock Prices

*OW2511014993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0118 GMT
25 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 25 KYODO—There is no immediate cure available for the weak Tokyo stock market, a government source said Thursday [25 November].

"I guess there is no incentive to buy," he said, adding there is not much more the government can do after launching an economy-stimulation program in September and compiling a supplementary budget for projects worth more than 10 trillion yen.

The benchmark Nikkei stock average of 225 selected issues tumbled 317.73 points on Wednesday to 17,067.11 following a sharp 556.35-point drop on Monday. The index somewhat rebounded Thursday at the opening and was traded at 17,162.82 at 10:00 A.M.

"I hope it won't go down any further," the source said, "but that may be difficult."

Ministry Wants Decision on Budget by Year-End

*OW2611020993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0137 GMT
26 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO—Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii said Friday [26 November] that his ministry wants the government to decide on the budget plan for fiscal 1994 by the year-end. "Our eyes are on deciding (the budget draft) within the year," Fujii told a regular press conference after the morning cabinet meeting.

The minister was referring to recent reports suggesting the tight Diet schedule on political reform and a second supplementary budget for the current fiscal 1993 could delay to next year the government's final endorsement of the fiscal 1994 budget plan. "I've seen such reports, and wish for Diet passage of the political reform plan as early as possible," he said.

Normally, the Finance Ministry presents its draft plan in late December, and the draft is endorsed at a cabinet meeting before the year-end.

BOJ: Lending Reflects Corporate Funds Demand

*OW2611081493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0713 GMT
26 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO—The balance of bank lending at the end of September increased only 1.3 percent from a year earlier to 506,002.2 billion yen, reflecting continuously weak corporate funds demand, the Bank of Japan (BOJ) said Friday [26 November].

The central bank noted that even the recent cuts in the short-term prime lending rate failed to encourage companies, particularly steelmakers and other manufacturers, to boost borrowings from banks as the economy remained in the doldrums.

The balance of bank deposits at the end of September, meanwhile, amounted to 421,617.4 billion yen, a 0.5 percent year-on-year rise, the BOJ said, attributing the growth to slower shifts of individuals' money to investment trusts and other financial vehicles.

Tokyo Consumer Prices Up 0.9 Percent in Nov

*OW2611013293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0044 GMT
26 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO—Consumer prices in Tokyo's 23 wards rose a mere 0.9 percent from a year earlier, a government agency said Friday [26 November].

The consumer price index for the month was at 106.5 against a base figure of 100 in 1990, the Management and Coordination Agency said in its monthly report. The index rose 1.8 percent in August and 1.3 percent in both September and October from the corresponding months in the previous year.

The agency said the pace of increase slowed in November, helped by the fact that vegetable prices and telecommunication charges actually declined compared to a year earlier levels.

Prices for fresh vegetables fell 7.4 percent from a year earlier, while telecommunication charges dropped 5.8 percent, it said. Excluding vegetables and other fresh foods, the consumer price index came to 107.3, up 1.1 percent from a year earlier.

On a month-to-month basis, the November overall index dropped 0.7 percent, and that excluding vegetables and fresh foods fell 0.1 percent.

Prices were stable partly because consumer demand remained slack in November amid the prolonged recession, an agency official said. Another factor was that producers' costs for raw materials were stable as the yen was still relatively high against the dollar, he said.

The nationwide consumer price index for November stood at 107.0, up 1.3 percent from a year earlier and down 0.1 percent from the previous month, according to the agency.

Front-Loading of Infrastructure Spending Urged

*OW2911140693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1357 GMT
29 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—A government advisory panel on Monday [29 November] called for the front-loading of a significant portion of the government's planned 430 trillion yen investment in public works up to 2000.

The panel said if the planned investment is front-loaded resulting in 5 percent annual growth up to 2000, and economic restructuring is carried out, Japan's current-account surplus would fall to about 1 percent of the Gross National Product (GNP) from the existing 3 percent. It also forecast that the exchange value of the Japanese currency against the U.S. dollar would depreciate by about 15 yen.

The subcommittee of the Industrial Structure Council, an advisory body to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), made the recommendation to MITI head Hiroshi Kumagai.

The subcommittee suggested that the government should also carry out both microeconomic and macroeconomic measures simultaneously.

Microeconomic measures would mainly consist of narrowing price differentials between Japan and overseas through deregulation.

Macroeconomic measures suggested call chiefly for business restructuring to step up industrial reorganization.

MITI intends to ask Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's advisory group for economic restructuring to include the panel's recommendations in its final report to be drawn up by the end of the year, officials said.

Retail Industries Seek Income Tax Cuts

*OW2911054993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0444 GMT
29 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—Leaders of Japan's retail industries asked the government Monday [29 November] to implement income tax cuts worth 10 trillion yen as part of additional economic stimulation measures, Trade Ministry officials said.

They said Yoshiaki Sakakura, chairman of the Japan Department Stores Association and president of Mitsu-koshi Ltd., made the request to International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Kumagai on behalf of his association and two other retail industry groups.

Sakakura and other retail industry executives met Kumagai to urge that the government come up with additional pump-priming measures.

Sakakura also asked the government to delay a proposed raise in the general consumption tax from the present 3 percent until a full economic recovery starts, the officials said. They said Kumagai told the executives that the government will come up with a "drastic" action program to restore public confidence in the government's economic policies after implementing political reforms.

Hosokawa on Taxing Various Corporations

*OW2611141793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1357 GMT
26 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Friday [26 November] suggested adjusting the tax privileges of medical, educational and religious corporations as possible sources of revenue to offset a large-scale income tax cut, government officials said.

The premier also raised the possibility of privatizing governmental special corporations as another source of revenue during talks with Akira Yamagishi, head of the eight-million strong Japanese Trade Union Confederation (Rengo) at the prime minister's official residence Friday night, the officials said.

Hosokawa referred to the necessity of thinking up new revenue sources when he was asked by Yamagishi and other Rengo executives to undertake the big income tax cut as a pump-priming measure, covered by the issuing of government bonds, the officials said.

Hosokawa said that the government could gain considerable funds if it reformed "unfair" taxation privileges enjoyed by medical, educational and religious corporations as well as privatizing governmental special corporations, they added.

As for the government-proposed political reform package which was passed through the House of Representatives eight days earlier, Hosokawa asked Yamagishi to cooperate for its early passage in the House of Councillors.

In particular, Hosokawa requested Yamagishi to persuade some upper house members of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) who have been opposing the package, the officials said. The SDP is the largest group among the ruling coalition partners.

Yamagishi told Hosokawa the Rengo has already started to persuade SDP members to approve the package.

Ministry To Hold Back Funds From Debt Account

*OW2911055393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0433 GMT
29 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—The Finance Ministry will suspend transfer of some 3 trillion yen for fiscal 1993 to a special national debt servicing account in order to cover an expected large tax revenue shortfall, the ministry's fiscal panel said Monday [29 November].

The step, proposed by the Fiscal System Council, an advisory body to the finance minister, was last taken in fiscal 1989.

Suspension of the fund transfer is inevitable in view of "the extremely severe" prospects for this year's tax revenues in view of the prolonged economic slump,

panel head Eiji Suzuki told a press conference after presenting a report proposing the step to Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii.

Under the budgetary system, the Finance Ministry is required to transfer 1.6 percent of the outstanding balance of government bond issues registered in the previous year from the general account to the debt consolidation fund.

Even with all-out fiscal streamlining efforts, a large revenue shortfall is unavoidable this year, the report said.

The Finance Ministry would have no option but to issue deficit-financing bonds, a measure running counter to the government's basic policy, if the stipulated fund transfer was carried out, it said. The resulting shortfall in the special account will be covered by advance redemption of loans extended to local governments, the report said.

Fujii Rules Out Steps To Boost Stock Prices

*OW2911032193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT
29 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii on Monday [29 November] ruled out any government measures to support the groggy Tokyo stock market.

Fujii told reporters, "measures to support stock prices should basically not be taken." He said "outside people" should not intervene in the stock market, although he said he was well aware that stock prices are falling sharply.

His remarks came as the benchmark Nikkei stock average tumbled over 600 points to close the morning session below the year's closing low in a continued decline.

The index has lost over 20 percent in the past four weeks.

Government To Keep 'Close Watch' on Stocks

*OW2911052093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0504 GMT
29 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—The government will keep a close watch on stock prices, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa said in commenting on Monday's [29 November] Tokyo stock market crash.

By early afternoon, the key Nikkei stock average of 225 selected issues on the Tokyo stock exchange shed more than 1,000 points from Friday's close to the lowest level this year. Hosokawa, however, declined specific comments on the crash.

MITI's Kumano Concerned About Stock Plunge*OW2911080893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0756 GMT
29 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—A top official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) expressed serious concern Monday [29 November] about the plunge in Tokyo stock prices.

"I'm very worried about it. That's attributable to the economic slowdown and many other factors," Vice MITI Minister Hideaki Kumano told reporters.

On Monday, the closely watched Nikkei stock average on the Tokyo stock exchange fell below the psychologically important level of 16,000 temporarily before regaining some ground to close above that line.

Kumano did not mention any new stimulus moves to rev up the economy but pointed to the need to implement an already announced package of economic measures.

Saito: No Action Planned To Prop Up Stocks*OW2911095693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0946 GMT
29 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—Vice Finance Minister Jiro Saito repeated Monday [29 November] that his ministry is not considering additional measures to shore up the flagging stock market, and expressed concern over the planned listing of Japan Tobacco Inc. stock.

"Our policy remains unchanged to continue paving the environment since the (stock market) measures launched in August last year," Saito told a regular press meeting.

"It doesn't make sense if we do (new measures) now because stock prices are falling," he said.

Meanwhile, Saito said it is "difficult under current conditions" to have Japan tobacco stock listed on the market. The ministry plans to list stock of the former state-owned tobacco monopoly early next year.

The Tokyo stock market plunged Monday, with the key Nikkei stock average losing 647.66 points, the steepest fall in over a year, to close at a yearly low of 16,078.71. Saito said the ministry will closely watch the market to decide on the JT listing.

Stock prices, he said, are decided by the market's "supply and demand," and Monday's tailspin reflected poor corporate earnings and economic uncertainty ahead.

The fall is also a reaction to optimism about the economy earlier this year, Saito said, expressing hopes that economic uncertainty will be cleared away to help stocks recover.

The Finance Ministry hopes the second supplementary budget to be approved by the cabinet Tuesday will pass the Diet "as early as possible," he said.

Asked about any further measures to help banks liquidate their nonperforming loans to dispel worries over the financial system, Saito said he sees "no such financial fears" as midterm earnings reports last week showed banks are steadily settling the bad-loan problems.

Financial stocks were the major victims of Monday's market plunge.

Industrial Output Falls 3.8 Percent Jul-Sep*OW2911085693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0843 GMT
29 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—Japan's industrial production fell a seasonally adjusted 3.8 percent in the third quarter from a year earlier for the eighth consecutive quarter of decline, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Monday [29 November].

It was the longest stretch of decline in industrial output ever, surpassing the previous record of seven quarters from the second quarter of 1974.

For the July-September quarter, the ministry's industrial production index stood at 91.7 against the base of 100 for 1989, unchanged from the previous quarter.

By industry, production increased in seven of the 15 major sectors, including telecommunications equipment, electrical machinery, nonferrous metals and precision instruments.

The sectors reporting declines in output included steel, chemical and transport machinery.

Shipments edged up 0.4 percent from the prior quarter for the first gain in two quarters thanks to growth in shipments of telecommunications equipment and large passenger cars, but fell 3.3 percent from a year earlier for the eighth straight quarter of decline.

Inventories rose 1.1 percent from the previous quarter for the first increase in five quarters.

"Given the past pattern, the increase in shipments from the previous quarter did not reflect a recovery of demand, and the inventory adjustment that began early last year still drags on because demand remains sluggish," a ministry official noted.

More Firms Implement Employment Adjustments*OW2911091493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT
29 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—The proportion of companies implementing some form of "employment adjustment" in the July-September quarter rose in most industrial sectors amid the continued economic slump, the Labor Ministry reported Monday [29 November].

Employment adjustment measures include restrictions on overtime, cutbacks or suspension of mid-career recruitment and personnel transfers.

The ministry said the survey results indicated the employment situation generally worsened in the quarter under review.

It said the proportion of companies implementing employment adjustment was 46 percent in manufacturing industries, up 6 percentage points from the previous quarter, 36 percent in wholesale, retail and restaurant industries, up 7 points, and 24 percent in other service industries, up 1 point.

Multiple answers were allowed in the survey, which was taken as of November 1.

It was based on questionnaires sent to 4,123 companies with more than 30 employees nationwide, of which 2,399 responded, the ministry said.

In manufacturing industries, restrictions on overtime were implemented by 36 percent of the responding companies, cutbacks or suspension of mid-career recruitment by 20 percent, job transfers within the same company by 13 percent, and transfers to affiliated companies by 10 percent.

Agricultural Income Drops in FY '93 First Half

*OW2611105193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1006 GMT
26 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO—Agricultural income in the first half of fiscal 1993 dropped 13.4 percent from the year before due mainly to a poor rice harvest, the sharpest yearly drop over a decade, the Agriculture Ministry reported Friday [26 November]. The ministry said the report was based on a survey of farming households with acreage exceeding 30 acres (3,000 square meters) or annual sales of more than 500,000 yen.

Income of farming households in the April-September period of 1993 declined 2.1 percent from the like period last year to an average 2,818,321 yen, the ministry said.

Income from farming accounted for 362,999 yen, down 13.4 percent or the sharpest year-on-year drop since the first half of fiscal 1980, when farmers were hit by unusually cool weather, the ministry said.

Income from rice growing plunged 29.7 percent while that from citrus growing dropped 16.6 percent, it said. Expenditures increased 1.8 percent due to rising prices of agricultural chemicals and seedlings, the ministry said.

Income from sources other than farming declined 0.2 percent to 2,455,322 yen, the ministry said.

Ministry To Cover Insurance for Rice Farmers

*OW2411142593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1413 GMT
24 Nov 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 24 KYODO—The Agriculture Ministry plans to cover insurance payments for farmers hit by the worst rice harvest in postwar history with earnings

from the sale of imported rice, ministry sources said Wednesday [24 November].

The sources said the amount of insurance payments are estimated at about 490 billion yen. They said funds currently available for insurance payments falls about 370 billion yen short.

The shortfall will be filled with appropriations from a supplementary budget to be submitted to the Diet next week for approval, the sources said. The appropriation will later be refunded with earnings from the sale of imported rice, they said.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries earlier announced plans to blend low-priced imported rice with the high-priced domestic product for sale to consumers.

The sources said Japan will be required to import about two million tons of rice from the United States and other countries to make up for a supply shortage caused by the poor domestic harvest.

A private think tank estimated the government's earnings at about 370 billion yen if Japan's rice imports amount to 1.8 million tons.

North Korea

South Leaders' 'Violent' Remarks Condemned

*SK2811012693 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 27 Nov 93*

[Text] At one time South Korea's current ruler stated that any ally is no better than the fellow countrymen. Also, Prime Minister Hwang In-song said that efforts are being made to consistently promote its reunification policy. Nevertheless, they are making remarks that prove that their words are big lies. They revealed, by themselves, that they have no will at all to reconcile and cooperate with the fellow countrymen and achieve reunification.

The current ruler babbled about the so-called suspicions of the North's nuclear development, and said that he cannot shake hands with those who have nuclear weapons. He also babbled that South-North relations are not progressing because of suspicions about the North's nuclear development, that reunification must not be thought as a fantasy, that work such as trade can be carried out only when the North's nuclear issue is resolved, and so on.

On 6 November, Kim Yong-sam held talks with Japanese Prime Minister Hosokawa when he visited South Korea and conspired to take joint measures on our so-called nuclear issue. More recently, he held discussions regarding this matter with the U.S. President. Thus, the South Korean authorities are advancing as the shock brigade of the nuclear commotion and are bustling

about to meet big powers by babbling about the international cooperative system and the need to impose sanctions by the United Nations.

As we have repeatedly elucidated, we do not have nuclear weapons and moreover, we do not have the will nor the ability to develop them. North Korea's nuclear suspicions is a fabrication conspired by the imperialist reactionaries to crush [apsal] the socialist system of the Northern half of the Republic. Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities are raising a commotion by using the nuclear issue, which cannot be any problem at all. Thus, its criminal purpose is to instill North-South confrontation, harm the fellow countrymen by borrowing the strength of outside forces, and realize the ambition of reunification through a victory over communism. In reality, they are acting as such.

South Korean Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae held a special interview with reporters on 2 November and violently said that they are planning even to commit to military countermeasures by finding fault with our non-existent nuclear development. At the annual Security Consultative Meeting with the United States from 3 to 4 November, he babbled about suspicions of the North's nuclear development and begged that the Team Spirit joint military exercise not be suspended, that the two-stage reduction of U.S. Forces must be frozen, and that military support on South Korea must be strengthened.

This clearly reveals the South Korean ruling forces' confrontation policy and ambition of realizing reunification through a victory over communism. This is an open declaration to give up dialogue, deny peaceful reunification, and a declaration of war against us.

Therefore, all the fellow countrymen considered the South Korean military authorities' violent remarks on Northward aggression reeking of powder to be an anti-peace, antireunification crime going against our nation's aspirations and earnest desire for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification and sternly condemn them.

Nevertheless, on 10 November, at a provocative meeting of security-related ministers and a meeting to dedicate new office buildings in the five northern provinces, the current ruler again raved in an urgent tone that a complete security posture must be assumed because there are military movements in the North. In connection with the U.S. junket by Kim Yong-sam, under the pretext of a need to take precautions against any emergency situation during the absence of the person who has the prerogative of supreme command over the Armed Forces; on 16 November, the Defense Ministry placed the puppet Army, Navy, and Air Force on high alert.

The remarks by the civilians and their reckless war commotions show that the dialogue and reunification they are babbling about are a mere smoke screen for concealing their policy of confrontation and war.

The Foal Eagle-93 nuclear war exercise and the Hwarang war exercise were staged simultaneously in South Korea. Approximately 4.5 million troops, approximately 1.5 million more troops that were mobilized in the previous year, and ultramodern lethal equipment were mobilized in these exercises. The defense budget increased to over 10 trillion won, far exceeding that of the dictatorial Sixth Republic. Moreover, the South Korean war maniacs restructured the military to strengthen the puppet Navy and Air Force and their firepower, accelerated preparations for a war of Northward aggression in the style of modern warfare, and infiltrated a spy ship into our side's territorial waters in the West Sea of Korea. They also habitually perpetrate provocations to incite us.

All facts show that the current regime is a nation-seller that intends to fulfill its ambition to achieve reunification after prevailing over communism by currying favor with outside forces. If the South Korean rulers tried to get something by confronting their fellow countrymen, it was a grave miscalculation. They must clearly know confrontation is an antinational act close to war and will only bring an end to the civilian regime.

Commentary Denounces ROK Plan To Buy Missiles

SK2611133193 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "Civilian Regime Is Rushing Toward War"]

[Text] The South Korean ruling bunch's new war preparation maneuvers have been perpetrated more viciously with each passing day.

According to a radio report from Seoul on 24 November, the South Korean puppets are scheming to introduce from the United States 317 air-to-air missiles valued at \$169 million. The U.S. Defense Department revealed these missiles include weapons used in fighters, including 190 new type medium-range air-to-air missiles and 127 short-range air-to-air missiles. This illustrates how frantically the South Korean authorities are running amok with arms buildup maneuvers. This is a vicious challenge to our people and the world's people who want durable peace on the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification of the nation.

Today enormous armed forces in the North and the South are confronting each other with the Military Demarcation Line in between. As a result, a dangerous situation in which war may break out even by accident has been prevailing. Therefore, we made a proposal for drastically reducing the armed forces in the North and the South in order to relax tension on the Korean peninsula and to achieve durable peace. We have already shown a practical example.

Nevertheless, apart from reducing the puppet army, the South Korean ruling bunch is frantically running wild with new war provocation maneuvers by further increasing its armed forces.

Raving that peace can be maintained only when one has might, the rascals increased the defense budget and waged a racket of reorganizing the structure of the armed forces to drastically increase the puppet army, navy, and air force and to enhance fire power. They waged war exercises each day with the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, including joint aerial strike exercises, the Foal Eagle-93 joint military exercise, and so forth. Thus, they are straining the situation in our country to an extreme pitch.

The U.S. plan to sell air-to-air missiles to South Korea, which was announced after the South Korean ruler went to the United States and held a so-called the summit, is part of such war maneuvers.

What should not be overlooked is that the criminal maneuvers to introduce air-to-air missiles into South Korea are being waged at a time when the U.S. and South Korean warmongers are running amok with anti-Republic commotion on a pretext of our nonexistent nuclear development while raving about exercising influence, the international cooperative system, and so forth.

This just shows their hidden purpose to resolve the Korean issues, particularly the nuclear issue, by force and through war, not through dialogue and negotiations. If not, why did the South Korean ruler oppose our proposal for a package solution to the nuclear issue and talk about the North's complete acceptance of nuclear inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency and about bilateral inspections or something, while making it his business to make remarks that put the brake on the third round of DPRK-U.S. talks during his talks with the U.S. President? And why is he planning to bring U.S. air-to-air missiles into South Korea on a large scale?

The South Korean ruler's remarks are antinational, criminal acts aimed at harming fellow countrymen in collusion with outside forces. With this aim, the South Korean rulers conduct war exercises with outside forces everyday, make frequent military provocations on and around the Military Demarcation Line, and concentrate on the military reinforcement maneuver, challenging our peace-loving efforts.

These alarming moves made by South Korea are those which can be seen only on the eve of war. These moves clearly show the civilian regime's bellicose nature.

The South Korean rulers, however, make a wrong estimate. The road of war is the road of self-ruin, and those who enjoy fire cannot avoid being reduced to tiger moths.

The warmongers had better behave themselves discreetly, being clearly aware that they cannot damage even a single plant or tree in our dignified Republic.

If the South Korean authorities continue to run along the road of war despite our repeated warning, they will be held entirely responsible for the aftermath to be caused therefrom.

Daily Cited on South's 'Arms Buildup' for War

*SK2811085793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826
GMT 28 Nov 93*

[“Arms Buildup for War Against North”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, November 28 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities will reportedly introduce 317 missiles including 190 new-type medium-range air-to-air missiles and 127 short-range air-to-air missiles from the United States.

Such arms buildup move following the South Korean ruler's flunkeyist, treacherous trip to the United States proves once again that the South Korean puppets are putting further spurs on their preparations for a war against the North, a NODONG SINMUN analyst says today.

The news analyst goes on:

The situation on the Korean peninsula now has been pushed to a dangerous phase of war by the “civilian” warmaniacs of South Korea.

The South Korean puppets' reckless military move is not a mere threat to the North but, virtually, predicts a war, which should not go unnoticed.

It is common knowledge that arms buildup stepped up with increasing frenzy whilst nuclear war exercises are being staged is intended for the preparation of war.

The South Korean rulers who are now driven to a tight corner, already becoming a target of hatred and rancor of the people when it is only nine months since they came to power, are trying to find a way out of it in lighting the train of war against the North.

However, it is a ridiculous dream of a new-born puppy knowing no fear of a tiger.

The People's Army and all the people in the North are fully prepared to smash those who forestall them with fire and mete out hundred-fold, thousand-fold punishments upon the provocateurs.

The South Korean rulers must stop acting rashly, clearly mindful that their adventurous war moves will only precipitate the destruction of their “civilian regime”.

Daily: ROK Not Qualified To Discuss Nuclear Issue*SK2711055593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0531
GMT 27 Nov 93*

["South Korean Authorities Not Entitled To Talk About Nuclear Problem"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, November 27 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a by-lined article titled "South Korean Authorities Are Not Entitled To Talk About Nuclear Problem."

Noting that the South Korean authorities are, to tell the truth, neither qualified to charge the North with the "nuclear problem" nor have the face to talk about it, the article says:

This is because the nuclear threat actually existing on the Korean peninsula comes from the South, not from the North, and the South Korean authorities are one of those who have created it.

Though they are crying over the "suspicion of nuclear development by the North" and "its nuclear threat," it is quite the reverse to the fact.

The foreign nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea total more than 1,000. The large-scale "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and other maneuvers staged this year under the codenames "Ulchi," "Ulchi Focus Lens," etc. were nuclear war games against the North.

It is nobody's secret that the South Korean authorities have zealously hastened their own nuclear development from times long past.

It is really impudent of them to charge the North with the fictitious "nuclear problem," while keeping mum about their own problem which is real.

It is also the South Korean rulers who totally reject a peaceful solution of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula. They have all along laid deliberate obstacles to the settlement of the problem, allergic to the historical agreement the keynote of which is the promise of non-aggression between the North and the South, the joint declaration on denuclearization and the DPRK-U.S. talks for the solution of the nuclear problem.

They have been lukewarm in North-South talks, too.

Still more grave is that they declared a "military countermove" at a time when the third round of the DPRK-U.S. talks was on the order of the day and a working-level contact between the North and the South for the exchange of special envoys was at hand, thus fully revealing their true color as traitors who do not want the settlement of the nuclear problem. The "military countermove" actually means the declaration of war denying dialogue and peace.

The South Korean rulers blocked the dialogue for a peaceful solution of the nuclear problem with a war

baton. This clearly indicates that they have no intention at all to solve the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula in a peaceful way.

Hanminjon Spokesman on Kim Yong-sam's U.S. Trip*SK2711132493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051
GMT 27 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 27 (KCNA)—The spokesman for the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) published a statement on November 26 denouncing the U.S. trip of Kim Yong-sam.

Noting that the period of Kim Yong-sam's visit to the United States was shameful days in which the South Korean ruler finding himself in a crisis made a desperate wriggle and committed treacheries.

"While staying in the United States," the statement says, "Kim Yong-sam, forgetful of his wretched lot as a colonial lackey, spent busy days, obtrusively holding a string of 'summit talks' and 'tete-a-tete talks' and calling for 'the exercise of a powerful influence' and 'international cooperation system' over the groundless 'nuclear development' by the DPRK."

It continues:

"Such acts of Kim Yong-sam could not but be unpardonable anti-national, anti-peace crimes intended to slay fellow countrymen with foreign swords and plunge the territory into a nuclear holocaust, come what may.

"Only yesterday he reduced the North-South agreement and joint declaration on denuclearisation to a waste paper overnight and today he entreated 'tough sanctions against the North' even in the international arena, deliberately shunning the proposal of the North for a working-level contact to exchange presidential special envoys for a package solution of the North-South relations including the nuclear problem. This was an act of a most despicable traitor dyed to the marrow in flunkeyist spirit.

"It must not go unnoticed that Kim Yong-sam, at his 'summit talks' with Bill Clinton, put a spoke in the wheel of the improvement of DPRK-USA relations.

"The DPRK-USA talks focusing the worldwide attention is publicly recognized as one not only for the interests of the North but for the peace of the Korean peninsula and the interests of our whole nation of 70 million. Yet, the Kim Yong-sam traitor group, sensing its hopeless doom in the successful progress of the talks, had felt restless and launched 'an operation of driving a wedge' between the DPRK and the United States, sending even a letter imploring the United States 'not to make any more concession to the North.'

"With the formula of a package solution put on the order of the day on the threshold of the third-stage DPRK-U.S.

talks, contrary to what he had sought, Kim Yong-sam, bereft of reason, hysterically obstructed the DPRK-U.S. talks.

"Such a desperate act of Kim Yong-sam clearly shows that dark blood of treachery, not the blood of the nation, is running in his veins and he is greedy of power, seeking only his personal comfort and glory, clean indifferent to peace and reunification of the country.

"He is really a thorough-paced traitor to the nation.

"His U.S. tour, in the final analysis, extremely aggravated confrontation and tension between the North and the South, wrecked peace on the Korean peninsula and brought grave difficulties to national reunification.

"The 'civilian' fascist group must stop running amuck, clearly seeing the reality in which the desire and demand of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification is growing into a renewed anti-'government', anti-Kim Yong-sam struggle and unconditionally discontinue seeking North-South confrontation and war provocation at once."

ROK Group Calls for Abolition of Security Law

*SK2711131493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042
GMT 27 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 27 (KCNA)—The National Alliance for Democracy and Reunification of South Korea (Chonkukyonhap) published at a press conference on November 25 a statement signed by more than 900 figures of all circles including Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The organisation in a statement called for a true democratisation following the will of the people, demanding the abolition of the "National Security Law" and the enforcement of a policy for the people, not for the business groups.

It declared that it will launch a reform campaign on an all-people scale by forming a consultative body for democratic reform involving opposition parties and citizens' organisations beside dissidents.

Interview With South Korean Defector Noted

*SK2611044093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417
GMT 26 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA)—Pak Hung-tal, 37, who defected to the northern half of the country some time ago met with home and foreign reporters here today.

His home town is Yangju County, Kyonggi Province.

His parents are doing farm in his home village and his five brothers and sisters live in Seoul.

He told reporters that he made up his mind to come over to the North because he did not want to live any longer

in the oppressive, dictatorial society where people's desires and demands are ruthlessly trampled down and people are under supervision and control.

He said he disliked the South Korean society with a wide gap between the rich and the poor and under harsh repression, so he paid attention to the North and listened to its radio in secrecy. In that course, he wanted to live in the North where the working masses live an equal life rather than live in anguish without a job in the South under the intensified "Yusin" rule and approached the area near the truce line before being arrested toward the end of 1972, he added.

He said he was put in the Taejon prison twice because he attempted to come over to the North and listened to the North's radio and college of radio and, after being released, he was placed under "supervision for the preservation of public peace," which was little different from detention.

He further said:

"After the appearance of the Kim Yong-sam 'regime' many people had pinned their hope on the 'civilian government'. But their hope has died down.

"The 'civilian regime' of the South is keeping intact the evil laws and repressive tools of the military dictatorship period and the police has been further reinforced.

"Though the long-term prisoners in the Taejon prison were arrested on unjustifiable 'charges', they, convinced that their struggle is just, have valiantly fought with the belief that as long as there is the wise leadership of respected President Kim Il-song, the leader of the nation, the sun will surely throw bright rays over the South, too.

"No matter how desperately the South Korean authorities may try to isolate the North after the collapse of socialism in some countries, the North is vigorously advancing on the road of socialism without vacillation."

The realities of the rural communities in the North and the South present a sharp contrast, he said, adding that this year witnessed unusual poor crops in the South.

Noting that the North, the same territory of the country, has reaped a bumper harvest this year, he said they say in unison that the peasants owe the bumper crops made even under the unfavorable weather conditions this year to the great President Kim Il-song who laid down the socialist rural theses and has wisely led farming.

"The North which is advancing under the banner of the chuche idea, guided by the respected great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il who enjoys unanimous respect of the world, is, indeed, a cradle of happiness where the life of our people is coming into blossom," he stressed.

Radio on ROK-Japan Effort Against U.S. Talks

*SK2711000693 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2110 GMT 26 Nov 93*

[Text] A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry in a statement issued to the press today said that the Japanese and South Korean authorities should not try to cover up and justify their reckless nuclear development and moves for nuclear armament but look straight at the trend of the times, give up their nuclear ambition, and stop applying the brake to the fundamental settlement of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula.

Referring to the recent moves of Japan and the South Korean authorities for nuclear armament which have entered a dangerous stage, the spokesman said:

MAINICHI SHIMBUN on 19 November carried material contained in the latest report on the non-proliferation of nuclear arms worked out by the U.S. Defence Department in which a quote, serious concern over Japan's nuclear armament, unquote, was manifested. It held that a fundamental reexamination of the nuclear policy of Japan including the discontinuation of the planned construction of the intermediary experimental reactor of the fast breeder reactor be urged and there is latent fear of the nuclear armament of Japan within the U.S. Government.

Irrefutable data proving that South Korea's attempt at nuclear development has become evermore undisguised are disclosed one after another.

Newspapers of United States, Britain, and other countries, reporting materials on the South Korean development of nuclear weapons, said 10 tons of plutonium have already been stockpiled there and it will increase to 24 tons around the year 2000.

It is not a secret that Japan has already embarked upon the road of nuclear armament and South Korea, too, is developing nuclear weapons.

The recently exposed results clearly prove how far the recent moves by Japanese and South Korean authorities for nuclear armament have moved into the dangerous [wihomhan] stage. It is no coincidence that not only many countries in the world, but also the United States, feel uneasy about the nuclear development plan by Japan and South Korea. On 14 November, the South Korean ruler, who was embarrassed over international public sentiment and pressure, in an interview with the LOS ANGELES TIMES gave a poor excuse by saying he has no intention of developing nuclear weapons independently [tokchajogin haengmugi kaebaruido]. As can be clearly seen, the moves of Japanese and South Korean authorities for nuclear armament have been put into practice, which bears grave consequences.

This notwithstanding the Japanese and South Korean authorities are perpetrating such rash acts as laying hurdles in the way of the DPRK-US talks, flouting the world public opinion over our non-existent so-called

nuclear problem. This goes to prove that in barring a satisfactory solution to the nuclear problem at the talks they seek an ulterior aim to gain time for promoting the development of nuclear weapons and find a pretext for justifying their nuclear armament.

The South Korean authorities should throw away their bad habit of finding fault with others and working evils [nabbunirul tomatahanun].

What attitude and stance they take toward the DPRK-U.S. talks for a fair solution to the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula will be a yardstick showing whether or not they stay on the road of nuclear armament and whether or not they wish for peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in the rest of Asia. Should the settlement of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula be blocked by reckless obstructions on the part of the Japanese and South Korean authorities, they will be held wholly responsible for the ensuing disastrous consequences.

Instead of justifying and hiding their moves for reckless nuclear development and nuclear armament, the Japanese and South Korean authorities, realizing the trend of the times, should dispose of their ambition for nuclear weapons and should not put the brake on fundamentally resolving the issue on the Korean peninsula.

The United States had better stop the desperate efforts of the Japanese and South Korean authorities to scuttle the hard-won DPRK-U.S. talks and develop nuclear weapons and thus make a substantial contribution to non-proliferation of nuclear arms.

U.S. 'Aerial Espionage' on 24, 25 Nov Reported

*SK2711023893 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2115 GMT 26 Nov 93*

[Text] According to military sources, U.S. imperialists perpetrated aerial espionage on the northern half of the Republic on 24 and 25 November. Around 7:30 [AM or PM not specified] on 25 November, a U-2 high-altitude strategic reconnaissance plane flew into the skies above the Military Demarcation Line [MDL], and ran amok in flying east and west to take aerial pictures and conduct electronic aerial reconnaissance of the strategic depth and inland of the northern half of the Republic.

Prior to this, on 24 November, an RC-135 strategic reconnaissance plane from a base in Japan flew into the skies over the area of South Korea and ran wild in perpetrating aerial espionage on overall areas of the northern half of the Republic.

On 24 and 25 November, some ten tactical reconnaissance planes of various types, including RV-1, RC-12, RF4C, repeatedly flew for a long time in the skies above Tokchok Island, Pochon, Hwachon, Inje, Kojin, and conducted air espionage on the coastline and inland of the northern half of the Republic.

In the meantime, the South Korean puppets incited us by firing guns and cannon in areas adjacent to the MDL of the DMZ. On 25 November, puppet tank groups mobilized in areas near Kumpa-ri, Paju County, fired tank gun shells to areas across the Imjin River.

On 24 and 25 November, the puppet Army's large-caliber artillery units, which set up fire-control posts near Majon-ri, Yongchon County, yolli-ri, Chorwon-up, Chorwon County, Hyon-ri, Imje County, of South Korean Kangwon Province, fired hundreds of gun shells to areas near the DMZ.

On 25 November, the puppet Army's armed cliques set up a combat-position areas near Yongsan-ri, Paju County, Paeksong-ri, Yonchon County, and shot hundreds rounds of large-caliber machine guns and automatic rifles by advancing toward the MDL.

KCNA on U.S., ROK Military Activity

*SK2711054893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0522
GMT 27 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 27 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists conducted feverish espionage on the northern half of Korea on November 24 and 25 by setting in-motion the U-2 high-altitude strategic reconnaissance plane, RC-135 strategic reconnaissance plane, RV-1, RC-12, RF-4c and other kinds of tactical reconnaissance planes, according to military sources.

In the meantime, the South Korean puppets, on November 25, fired tank guns and large-calibre guns in the areas of Paju, Yonchon, Cholwon and Inje Counties adjacent to the demilitarized zone along the Military Demarcation Line, took combat positions in the areas of Paju and Yonchon Counties, firing hundreds of bullets of large-calibre machine guns and automatic rifles.

These war moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets were premeditated provocations to whip up distrust and confrontation between the North and the South and deliberately aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Japanese House Member on Need for Apology

*SK2711114793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017
GMT 27 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 27 (KCNA)—Social-Democratic member of the House of Councillors of Japan, Sumiko Shimizu, told a KCNA reporter that she would make active efforts to force the Japanese Government to frankly admit the past crimes of Japan and make an adequate apology and compensation.

She attended the Pyongyang international forum on Japan's postwar settlement issues some time ago.

Stating that the Korean people who suffered for nearly 100 years have a legitimate right to get apology and compensation, she said apology and compensation are

necessary for the interests of the state of Japan and for its friendship with the world people.

She said that the "Japan-South Korea Treaty on Basic Relations" which was signed in 1965 is a "treaty" without an official apology for the colonial domination or a compensation to the war victims, that it is a "treaty" which is confined to the South of the Korean peninsula.

Stressing that the problem of Japan's postwar settlement must be solved, she said apology and compensation for the wrong policy of old Japan is a problem that must be settled by the Japanese Government.

ROK Lawmakers' Visit to Chongnyon Noted

*SK2711053893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518
GMT 27 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 27 (KCNA)—South Korean opposition Democratic [Party] "national assemblymen" called at the Korean Hall of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) in Tokyo on November 25, according to a KNS [Korea News Service] report from Tokyo.

Vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee So Man-sol and other officials of Chongnyon greeted Permanent Advisor Kim Sang-hyon, Deputy Floor Leader Pak Chong-hun, and Kim Chang-kon of the Democratic Party of South Korea and had a talk with them.

Noting that Chongnyon was doing very good things to defend the nation, the South Korean "National Assemblymen" said it was important for Chongnyon and "Mindan" ("ROK Residents Association in Japan") to unite on an independent position and defend the rights of the compatriots in Japan with their united strength.

Views on the reunification of the country and national unity were exchanged, particularly on the need to create preconditions for the reunification of the country and scrap the "national security law" hindering the reunification movement.

The South Korean "National Assemblymen" visited Korean University that day. They said that it was very proud thing that a seat of national education like this was standing in the centre of Tokyo.

Chongnyon Journalists Meet With Yi In-mo

*SK2511044093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421
GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA)—A delegation of journalists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) led by Choe U-kyun, editor-in-chief of JOSON SINBO, staying in the socialist homeland, met with a former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army, Yi In-mo, the incarnation of faith and will, in Pyongyang on November 24.

Yi In-mo told them about the dauntless struggle he had fought in defence of his principle as a revolutionary, not

yielding to all sorts of appeasement, deception and harsh persecution by the enemy, before coming to the embrace of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The officials and compatriots of Chongnyon should have the unshakable will and conviction that they are sure to win victory when they live and fight, firmly believing only in the great leader and the dear leader, Yi stressed.

The head of the delegation said the indomitable faith and will displayed by Yi In-mo give great inspiration to the entire officials of Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan.

1907 Hague-Based Paper Cited on Ulsa Treaty

SK2711123993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 27 (KCNA)—The Hague-based newspaper COURRIER DE LA CONFERENCE DE LA PAIX July 5 and 9, 1907, carried a report that a Korean envoy, Yi Wi-chong, dispatched to the second world peace conference told a press conference that the "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty" allegedly signed with Japan in 1905 was a forgery and the gist of his speech at the International Club.

The newspaper quoted Yi Wi-chong as saying at the press conference that the "Ulsa Five-Point Treaty" of 1905 could not be a treaty because it was concluded with the foreign minister without the approval of the emperor and that Korea considered it null and void.

According to his speech at the International Club, the Korean emperor granted an audience to Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ito, a special envoy of the Japanese emperor, on November 15, 1905. There Ito made a three-point suggestion that the Foreign Ministry of Korea be closed and all its external relations put under the control of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, the function of the Japanese minister to Korea be upgraded to that of "resident-general" and the function of the Japanese consul be turned into that of the director.

The emperor answered that if he accepted the suggestion, it would mean the ruin of Korea and he would rather die than accept it. And he added that his determination was firm.

On the afternoon of November 16, Ito, escorted by an artillery unit, called together all the cabinet members and ministers and urged each of them to accept his suggestion. But all of them refused to comply with it.

Then, the imperial palace was encircled ring upon ring by Japanese soldiers and an artillery unit. The Japanese charged into the palace, ignoring the usage.

Prime Minister Han Kyu-sol, Minister of Justice Yi Ha-yong, Minister of Land Administration Min Yong-ki and others expressed their "opposition" in writing.

Ito sent Japanese officials and military policemen to the Foreign Ministry to bring its seal. And he went to the prime minister confined in an isolated room and appeased and threatened him to get his approval, but in vain.

Ito went back to the conference room and put the seal of the Foreign Ministry on the "treaty."

Daily on Japanese 'Cannibalistic Acts' in War

SK2511050093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 25 Nov 93

[**"Japanese Imperialists Were Cannibals"**—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA)—The Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN recently reported that soldiers of the Japanese imperialist aggression forces ate more than 100 people in the New Guinean front in the waning days of World War II.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says:

With this barbaric act revealed again, it was irrefutably proved under the eyes of the world that the Japanese imperialists were wild beasts in human skin.

The analyst further says:

Their man-eating was a shocking, blackest crime. It was a violation of and an insult to human dignity, civilization and morality.

Such cannibalistic acts has never been recorded not only in the world war history but in the history of any country. The Japanese aggressors were the most savage beasts and murderers with barbaric nature and disposition in the real sense of the word.

Their crimes should be cursed by the Asian people down through generations.

However, the Japanese authorities, instead of considering the barbarities committed in the past to be a disgrace and liquidating them, are now trying to flee from the responsibility for the crimes and become a military power armed with nuclear weapons, openly pursuing overseas expansion.

With nothing can the Japanese ruling quarters cover up Japan's past crimes and evade their obligation to make an apology and compensation.

PRC Envoy Hosts Banquet on Treaty Anniversary

SK2711090693 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 24 Nov 93

[Text] Chu Chang-chun, DPRK ambassador to China, arranged a banquet on 23 November on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the DPRK

and China. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed at the head of the banquet hall.

Invited to the banquet were Li Lanqing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Jiang Enzhu, vice foreign minister; Li Chengren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Zheng Silin, executive vice minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation; Xu Wenbo, vice minister of culture; Han Xu, chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; Gan Yetao, vice president of the China-DPRK Friendship Association; and other functionaries concerned.

The DPRK ambassador and Vice Premier Li Lanqing delivered speeches. The vice premier said the following:

Forty years ago today, Premier Zhou Enlai and President Kim Il-song signed in Beijing the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between China and the DPRK. They provided a firm basis to wholly develop the friendly and cooperative relations between China and the DPRK.

Through the joint efforts by the people of China and the DPRK for 40 years, the economic and cultural cooperative relations between the two sides were endlessly consolidated and developed under the principle of developing friendship. Exchange increased and cooperation became closer between the two countries in the field of economy and culture, and many results were achieved.

We are happy over the fact that the Korean people manifested the Chollima spirit over many years, and achieved great results in the socialist economic construction while endlessly adhering to the spirit of self-reliance. We truly hope that the economic and cultural exchange and friendly cooperation between China and the DPRK will continue to bring about magnificent developments. We also hope that infinite new contributions will be made for the socialist construction cause of the two countries.

We truly wish that the Korean people will achieve greater results in implementing the socialist construction cause and in constructing their country better under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. China and the DPRK are friendly neighbors linked by mountains and waters. Developing the economic and cultural friendship relations between China and the DPRK is a common desire of our peoples. This is also in conformity with the fundamental interest of the two countries.

The Chinese party and Government treasure China-DPRK friendship very much, and will continue to exert all efforts to develop friendly and cooperative relations, as in the past. The Chinese party and Government will also actively support the Korean people's struggle to achieve socialist construction and the fatherland's peaceful reunification.

Under the warm consideration of the leaders of the two countries, we are of the firm belief that economic and cultural cooperative relations between the two countries of China and the DPRK will achieve a new development in a more extensive and profound way. Also, we are of the firm faith that the China-DPRK friendship which is deeply rooted in the hearts of the people of the two countries will be endlessly abundant.

Participants of the banquet toasted for the long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; and the Chinese party and state leaders, including the respected Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Jiang Zemin.

The banquet was held amid a friendly atmosphere.

KCNA on PRC Reception

SK2511044393 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA)—Qiao Zonghuai, Chinese ambassador to Korea, gave a reception in his embassy on Wednesday evening on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the DPRK and the People's Republic of China.

Speaking at the reception, Ambassador Qiao Zonghuai said the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between China and Korea 40 years ago showed the common desire of the two peoples to consolidate and develop the traditional Sino-Korean friendship and strengthen cooperation in socialist construction.

Noting that the fraternal Korean people are waging a vigorous struggle to build the Korean-style socialism and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at an early date under the leadership of their great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, he stressed that the Chinese party and Government will in the future, too, continue to support all the efforts of the Korean party and Government to relax the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Speaking next, Han Su-kil, vice-chairman of the State External Economic Affairs Commission, referred to the significance of the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between Korea and China and its vitality.

He said: "We will in the future, too, further strengthen the economic and cultural cooperation with China in accordance with the spirit of the agreement."

He congratulated the Chinese people on their great successes in the struggle to build socialism with their characteristics.

Chang-chol, vice-premier and minister of culture and art, Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and chairman of the Central

Committee, the Korea-China Friendship Association, and others were invited to the reception.

Science-Technology Delegation Leaves for China

SK2611052893 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 22 Nov 93

[Text] The DPRK Government science and technology cooperation delegation led by Kim Ung-ho, vice chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee, left Pyongyang today for China by train. Seeing off the delegation at Pyongyang Station were Han Sang-pyo, vice chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee; and a councillor of the PRC Embassy in our country.

Protocol Signed 25 Nov

SK2711114693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] Beijing November 25 (KCNA)—A protocol of the 33rd session of the Korea-China Committee of Scientific and Technological Cooperation was signed in Beijing on November 25.

It was signed by Vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology Kim Ung-ho and Vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission of China Han Dejian.

Russian Group Urges U.S. Not To Delay Talks

SK2711122593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 27 (KCNA)—World public calls for halting pressure on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The International Association for Dialogue and Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region in-Moscow in a statement November 23 said that the recent propaganda campaign of the United States, South Korea and Japan against the DPRK and calls for "forestalling strike" on "nuclear facilities" of the DPRK are not only contrary to the points of agreement of the DPRK-U.S. joint statement but also an act of obstructing a solution of the problem of nuclear safeguards on the Korean peninsula.

The statement called upon all the countries concerned to strictly observe the usage of the recognized international law, recognize the sovereignty of all states, not to resort to the methods of threat and pressure but to display patience in seeking a solution of problems.

The Russian Association for Friendship and Cultural Cooperation with the DPRK in a statement November 17 said that such acts as threatening pressure and sanctions against the DPRK and the move of the United States and the South Korean authorities to continue the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercises will only result in endangering peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

The United States must give up the pressure which cannot work with the DPRK and not delay the third round of DPRK-U.S. talks, the statement stressed.

Kim Il-song's Works Published in Russia

SK2611044493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 26 (KCNA)—"On the Proposal for Founding Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo", a collection of classical works of the great leader President Kim Il-song, was published in Russian by the Paleya Publishing House of Russia on November 23.

The collection carries the full texts of "On Three Principles of National Reunification," "Let Us Achieve the Great Unity of Our Nation" and "10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country," "3. Let Us Reunify the Country Independently and Peacefully" [title as received] from "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central committee" and part of national reunification from "Tasks of the People's Government In-Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea."

Delegations From Japan, Russia, PRC Arrive

SK2711133393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 27 (KCNA)—A delegation of model officials of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Yi Ki-sok, director of a Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, to participate in the national meeting of frontrankers in beautiful communist traits scheduled in Pyongyang, a Korean school children's art troupe from Japan headed by Pak Chong-chol, vice-director of a Department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, a home-visiting group of Korean students in Japan and the 204th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Wonsan on November 26 by the ship "Mangyongbong-92".

On the same day, Yi Tong-chol, chairman of the Federation of Koreans in Russia for Reunification arrived here by plane.

A delegation of the headquarters of Koreans in China of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification led by its Chairman Yu Chang-hwan arrived here Saturday by train.

Nepalese Workers Party Delegation on Visit

Hwang Chang-yop Meets Delegation

SK2611043293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA)—Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the

Workers' Party of Korea, Thursday met and had a friendly talk with a delegation of the party officials of the Nepal Workers and Peasants Party headed by its secretary Prem Suwal.

The head of the delegation said that under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il the Korean people have achieved great success in socialist construction.

"However desperately the imperialists may try, they cannot bring into submission the Korean people who are firmly united behind the party and the leader," he stressed.

Kim Il-song Receives Gift

SK2711130293 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040*
GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 27 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received a gift from the Nepal Workers and Peasants Party.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by secretary of the party Prem Suwal on a visit to Korea.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK2711122693 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026*
GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 27 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from the Nepal Workers and Peasants Party.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by Secretary of the party Prem Suwal on a visit to Korea.

Romanian Embassy Marks 75th National Day

SK2511044693 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428*
GMT 25 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA)—A press conference took place at the Romanian Embassy here Wednesday on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the National Day of Romania.

Present there were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters here.

Romanian Ambassador Aureliu Ioan Lazar addressed the press conference.

Association Hosts Film Show

SK2611045693 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428*
GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 26 (KCNA)—The Korea-Romania Friendship Association arranged a film show and a photo exhibition on November 25 on the occasion of the national day of Romania.

Romanian Ambassador to Korea Aureliu Ioan Lazar and embassy officials were invited.

Present there were Kim Yong-su, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Romania Friendship Association, and officials concerned and working people in the city.

The participants looked round photos of Romania on display before appreciating the Romanian feature film "The Yellow Rose".

Kim Il-song Greet Albanian Counterpart

SK2711125093 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039*
GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 27 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Saturday sent a message of greetings to Sali Berisha, president of the Republic of Albania, on the national day of Albania.

In the message President Kim Il-song expresses the conviction that the friendly relations between the two peoples will develop.

German Communist Party Leader Gives Praise

SK2711114893 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021*
GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 27 (KCNA)—Rolf Priemer, co-chairman of the Communist Party of Germany, in an interview with KCNA on November 24 said Korea is a mighty country where the leader, the party and the masses are firmly united in one mind.

Staying in Korea, he was deeply moved at the looks of the people who are enjoying a worthy life and boundless happiness under the Korean style socialist system, he noted. In Korea, he said, the happiness and a bright future of the rising generation are firmly guaranteed, all the conditions including the socio-political life, material and cultural life for the women are fully provided, and no one knows any worries about the education, feeding and clothing of his children.

"When comparing the reality today with more than 40 years ago when everything was destroyed, the achievements made by the Korean people in a short time are, indeed, a miracle defying imagination," he said, and added: "Through the true looks of Korea I understood well how the Korean people could remain loyal to the party and the leader, firmly united around them, and work miracles and effect innovations as today."

"The struggle to accomplish the cause of the Korean-style socialism now is not only a struggle to defend the national dignity of the Korean people but also a common cause of all the progressive mankind of the world," he stressed.

Kim Il-song Greet Mauritanian Counterpart*SK2711124993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037
GMT 27 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 27 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Saturday sent a message of greetings to Maaouiya Ould Sid' Ahmed Taya, president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the independence of Mauritania.

President Kim Il-song in the message expresses the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop, and wishes the president and people of Mauritania success in their work for the prosperity of the country.

Kim Il-song Receives New Algerian Envoy*SK2511110093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031
GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today received credentials from Hanafi Oussedik, new ambassador e.p. [extraordinary and plenipotentiary] of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria to Korea.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and officials of the Algerian Embassy here.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador after receiving credentials.

Foreign Parties Support DCRK Founding Proposal*SK2611043093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407
GMT 26 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA)—Political parties and organisations of different countries held that Korea must be reunified in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK) on the occasion of the month of support to this proposal.

Speaking at a meeting for supporting the proposal for founding the DCRK and solidarity with the Korean people held in Kinshasa on November 14, Emile Kibala Bey Ansien, national chairman of the Workers' Party of Zaire, said the proposal for founding the DCRK put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song is a fair and aboveboard one to realize the reunification of Korea at the earliest possible date under the present specific conditions.

Noting that the only way of solving the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula is DPRK-U.S. talks, he urged that the United States should approach the talks with honest attitude and honour its commitments and the

United Nations should take an appropriate measure to get foreign troops totally withdrawn from the Korean peninsula.

The Chuche Idea Study Society of Delhi, India, in a statement fully supported the proposal for founding the DCRK and the "10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country".

The Bulgarian National Peace Committee in a solidarity message said that the proposal for founding the DCRK is the most reasonable proposal of reunification to completely solve the Korean question.

Ghanaian, Congolese Parties Praise WPK*SK2511043293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412
GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 24 (KCNA)—Roland Atta-Kesson, national chairman of the National Convention Party of Ghana, and Kamba Raymond, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Congolese Communist Party, praised the feats of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] when they met with DPRK ambassadors.

Chairman Roland Atta-Kesson said the WPK is a great party which has led the Korean people along the road of victory, repulsing all challenges of the imperialists for nearly 50 years. This proves that the guidance of the leader is correct, the guiding idea of the party is just and the unity of the party and the popular masses is steadfast, he noted.

The value of the socialist idea now cannot be ignored, he said, and stressed the National Convention Party of Ghana attaches great importance to the development of relations with the Workers' Party of Korea.

General Secretary Kamba Raymond said Korea today has become a bastion of the socialist cause as the Korean people have the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a genius of thought and theory who is defending the socialist cause from all abuses of the enemy and exalting it, he stressed.

WPK Greet British Communist Party Congress*SK2711132793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053
GMT 27 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 27 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Friday sent a message of greetings to the 42nd Congress of the Britannic Communist Party [BCP].

The message expresses the belief that the congress will mark an important occasion in the activities of the BCP to resolutely defend socialism, champion the interests of the labouring masses including the working class and defend the peace and security of the world, and wishes the party great success in the work of the congress.

Indonesian Vice President Meets With Committee

*SK2711124893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036
GMT 27 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 28 (KCNA)—I hope that Korea will be peacefully reunified as early as possible in conformity with the desire of the Korean people for reunification and the DPRK-USA talks on nuclear problem will continue with a straightforward and fair stand, said vice-president of Indonesia, Try Sutrisno on November 25, when he met with the delegation of the DPRK Information Committee led by its Chairman Kim Ki-yong.

He spoke highly of the achievements of the Korean people and said that Indonesia is paying a deep attention to the development of relations between the two countries and the strengthening and development of the Non-Aligned Movement and that it is important to exchange experiences of information services and delegations between the two countries.

He stressed that in the future there should be no discrimination among the countries worldwide and the independence of all countries be strictly guaranteed.

Party Delegation Visits India, Thailand

*SK2611062293 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 22 Nov 93*

[Text] A delegation of the Korean Social Democratic Party led by (Kim Pyong-sik), chairman of the Korean Social Democratic Party Central Committee, arrived in India on 22 November. Greeting the delegation at the airport were (Karipo Chaliha), lawmaker and external affairs coordinator of the Indian Congress-I party, functionaries of relevant sectors, and the DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim to this country.

Prior to this, the delegation left Bangkok, winding up its visit to Thailand. Seeing off the delegation at the airport were the first deputy president of the Thai Social Action Party, functionaries of relevant sectors, and the DPRK ambassador to this country.

During its sojourn in Thailand, the delegation was invited to a banquet arranged by the Thai Social Action Party, and toured the History, Education, and Culture Center, historic sites, cultural remains, the Royal Palace, the parliamentary building, a hospital, and a crocodile farm.

Kim Chong-il on 'Inevitability' of Inheritance

*SK2711103193 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0600 GMT 27 Nov 93*

[Unattributed talk: "Inevitability of the Inheritance and Accomplishment of the Revolutionary Cause of the Working Class Elucidated Uniquely by Our Party"]

[Text] The issue of inheriting and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the working class is the issue of

defending and carrying on the revolutionary cause pioneered and developed by the leader [suryong], generation after generation, until it is accomplished. Therefore, it is an essential issue for the final victory of the communist revolution to correctly elucidate on the inevitability [happopchiksong] of the revolutionary cause of the working class for its inheritance and accomplishment.

Based on his profound analysis and interpretation of the essence of the working class' revolutionary cause and of the long-range nature of its implementation, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has newly expounded the inevitability of inheritance and accomplishment of this cause. With this, he gave unique and scientific answers to essential problems for a final victory in the communist revolution.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: The ideas and cause of the leader [suryong] who pioneered the road of the revolution for the first time are to be defended and inherited by the heir [hugyeja] who is unswervingly loyal to the leader. The inevitability of inheritance and accomplishment of the working class' revolutionary cause lies in the fact that the entire course of inheritance and accomplishment of the revolutionary cause is to be realized by the heir to the leader [suryong]. This is because the heir to the leader plays the decisive role in inheriting and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the working class, just as the leader [suryong] plays the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

The decisive role to be played by the heir to the leader during a historic time when the working class' revolutionary cause is being inherited and accomplished is that of continuing and inheriting the decisive role which the leader [suryong] played during the historic time when this cause was pioneered and developed. Therefore, the issue regarding the heir to implementing the working class' revolutionary cause involves the issue of inheriting the position and role of political leader [chongchijok suryong].

The entire course in which the working class' revolutionary cause is inherited and accomplished, is an inevitable course which is realized by the heir to the leader, because essential conditions that regulate the course of inheriting and accomplishing the revolutionary cause can be provided and can function only through the activities of the heir to the leader.

It is an essential issue which determines the destiny of the entire course of implementing, generation after generation, the working class' revolutionary cause to defend and embody the ideas and leadership of the leader [suryong], who pioneered the revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary ideas of the leader comprehensively include the goal, direction, strategy and tactics of the revolutionary struggle to lead the process of social reform [pyonhyok] in accordance with the independent demand and interests of the working class and popular

masses. Such ideas can be realized through the leadership of the leader [suryong].

The working class' revolutionary cause is the revolutionary cause which is advanced and accomplished in the course of thoroughly embodying the leader's ideas and leadership in all domains of revolution and construction.

Therefore, the leader's ideas and leadership should be consistently safeguarded even in the historic time when the revolutionary cause is being inherited and accomplished, not to mention the historic time when the revolutionary cause was pioneered and developed. The leader's ideas and leadership should be invariably embodied in the process of social reform.

If one fails to safeguard and embody the leader's ideas and leadership in the historic time to inherit and accomplish the revolutionary cause, the revolution will lose its direction and will traverse another road. As a result, the revolution will degenerate [pyonjil] and will be suspended [momulda] midway.

One can be aware of this from the case of the countries where socialism was frustrated. The work to purely defend the leader's ideas and leadership, generation after generation, at a stage of a new revolution to inherit and accomplish the revolutionary cause, as well as the work to thoroughly embody the leader's ideas and leadership in the entire course of revolution and construction, will be carried out by the inheritor of the leader.

The inheritor of the leader, grasping the leader's revolutionary ideas as the only guiding idea and as a lifeline for attaining the final victory of the revolution, defends, protects, deepens and develops the purity of the leader's ideas.

By thoroughly embodying the leader's ideas and leadership in all domains of revolution and construction, the inheritor of the leader reforms and innovates all fields of social life in a revolutionary manner in compliance with the leader's ideas and intention. This means that the process of inheriting and accomplishing the working class' revolutionary cause is realized by the inheritor of the leader. It is a decisive guarantee for inheriting and accomplishing the working class' revolutionary cause to strengthen and develop the working class' revolutionary party founded by the leader into the complete and perfect party of the leader.

The working class' revolutionary cause demands that the leader's ideas be more thoroughly and comprehensively embodied in the revolution and construction even if the revolution is deepened and developed and social reform is carried out in depth and broadly.

Such demand in the development of the revolution is, in particular, to be heightened in the historic stage of inheriting and accomplishing the revolutionary cause. In order for one to successfully inherit and accomplish the working class' revolutionary cause under these conditions, one should continuously strengthen and develop

the party, the guiding force of the revolution, in line with the advance of the revolution and social development. To do this, one should constantly perfect the countenance of the working class' party as the party of the leader.

The historic cause to strengthen and develop the working class' party into the party of the leader in accordance with the law-governed demand for inheritance and accomplishment of the revolutionary cause is to be achieved by the inheritor of the leader.

The inheritor of the leader is to provide decisive guarantee for inheriting and accomplishing the revolutionary cause by strengthening and developing the party—the staff office of the revolution—into a complete and perfect party of the leader both ideologically and organizationally.

In order for the inheritance and accomplishment of the working class' revolutionary cause to be achieved, the working class and popular masses, who are in charge of this work in actuality, should firmly prepare themselves politically, ideologically, organizationally and (?intellectually) so that they can take charge and carry out the tasks of social reform that are raised anew during this period.

The historic cause for providing and strengthening the chuche-oriented political force in compliance with law-governed demand for inheriting and accomplishing the revolution is to be achieved only by activities of the inheritor of the leader.

The inheritor of the leader indoctrinates and reforms the popular masses to be communist revolutionaries and in particular, fosters the new generations to be reliable inheritors of the revolutionary cause. Thus, he ensures continuity of the political forces of the revolution by constantly supplementing and innovating the revolutionary ranks. Therefore, the working class' revolutionary cause, which is inherited generation after generation, becomes the revolutionary cause of the inheritor of the leader. Because the working class' revolutionary cause is to be inherited and accomplished by the inheritor of the leader, precise solution to the issue of inheritor of the leader is the essence for inheriting the revolutionary cause and is the basic issue which decides the future destiny of the revolution.

The process of inheriting and accomplishing the working class' revolutionary cause is a course of arduous and complex struggle to remain loyal to the leader's revolutionary cause to the end and to dye the entire society only with the leader's revolutionary ideas. Therefore, the working class' party should, without fail, make the leader [chidoja] of the people with character and temperament, who is unswervingly loyal to the leader's revolutionary cause and who is capable of satisfactorily realizing the political leadership of entire society, stand for [nae-seuda] as the inheritor.

For one to correctly inherit and accomplish the working class' revolutionary cause, one should correctly have [naeseuda] the inheritor and at the same time, one should build firm organizational and ideological foundation on which the leadership of the leader's inheritor can be achieved and should firmly establish the leadership system. Only by so doing, can one inherit the position and role of the political leader generation after generation and advance the revolution and construction according to the demand of the leader's revolutionary ideas. Thus, one can defend and carry on to accomplishment the revolutionary cause without wavering amid any storm.

Indeed, the new elucidation of inevitability of inheritance and accomplishment of the working class' revolutionary cause is an outstanding historic achievement in the revolutionary theory of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Kim Chong-il Extends Thanks To Army Units

*SK2711053693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524
GMT 27 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 27 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], highly appraising the deed of a soldier of the KPA, Yu Kyong-nam, who laid down his youthful life at the age of twenty-two for his comrades, made him a hero of the Republic and sent thanks of the supreme commander and the party Central Military Commission to the units to which he had belonged and to his parents who had brought him up to be a fine son of the party.

While on combat duty, Yu Kyong-nam covered with his body a hand grenade exploding unexpectedly some time ago and saved his comrades, dying a heroic death.

KPA Involvement in Construction Projects Noted

*SK2611230693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545
GMT 26 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 26 (KCNA)—Soldiers of the Korean People's Army [KPA] now are performing feats in the Pyongyang-Hyangan expressway project.

They formed roadbed by and large and carried out a large portion of the bridge and tunnel project in a section extending one hundred and several ten kilometres.

Soldiers of the Korean people's security forces in charge of the building of the road in front of the Central Zoo carried out hundreds of thousands of cubic metres of earthwork and nearly 100,000 cubic metres of concrete tamping in a short span of time and, now, are promoting the project at the finishing stage.

While defending the fatherland, KPA soldiers have participated in socialist construction and erected many monumental edifices.

Among the monumental creations built by them are the February 8 vinalon complex, the February 8 cement complex, the February 8 Jikdong youth coal mine, the Thaecheon power station, the West Sea barrage and the Pyongyang-Wonsan express highway.

The magnificent and beautiful architectures in Pyongyang such as Pyongyang metro, the February 8 House of Culture, the ice rink were also built by KPA soldiers.

In recent years alone, they have successfully completed tens of large-scale projects like the Pyongyang-Kaesong expressway, the 800 kilometres West Sea waterway project and the tramway project in Pyongyang.

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army has mobilized soldiers in the peaceful construction of the country several times.

It sent 150,000 soldiers to socialist construction sites in 1986 and unilaterally reduced Armed Forces by 100,000 men and sent them to various fields of the national economy in 1987.

The KPA soldiers mobilized in socialist construction fully displayed their high devotion and creative initiative.

When the February 8 vinalon complex was being built, they built more than 50 structures on the ground of 500,000 square metres in a short period, thus creating the "vinalon speed".

At the time of the construction of the West Sea barrage, they also performed heroic feats by building the barrage with three locks and 36 lockgates on the rough sea extending 8 kilometres in a matter of five years. They did more than 15 million cubic metres of earthwork and 2 million cubic metres of concrete tamping and carried more than 16 million cubic metres of rocks, gravels and sand.

In the whole period of their participation in socialist construction many heroes and recipients of decorations were produced from among the KPA soldiers.

Calcium Silicate Brick Production Increases

*SK2511043493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417
GMT 25 Nov 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, November 24 (KCNA)—Calcium silicate brick production is on an increase in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the first ten months of this year over five million more silicate bricks were produced than in the like period last year.

Silicate bricks play a big part in the construction of dwelling houses.

Modern dwelling houses for more than 50,000 families have already been built with the kind of bricks and occupied across the country.

In Pyongyang alone, apartment houses for upwards of 18,000 families have been built, including the more than 5,000 flats in Kwangbok Street.

In Namsinuiju, over 4,200 flats have been completed and another 10,000 odd flats are under construction.

Many silicate brick dwelling houses of diverse styles have made their appearance in Kaesong and other areas abutting on the demarcation line, coal miners' residential quarters and rural villages across the country.

The production of calcium silicate bricks in Korea began in the mid-1980s.

Always paying deep attention to the betterment of people's living, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il saw to it that silicate brick yards were built in Anju, Pihyon and Hamhung districts to satisfy the growing needs for dwelling houses, and wisely led the projects.

The construction of modern silicate brick yards with a total annual production capacity of 1,000 million bricks was completed in two years.

Comrade Kim Chong-il saw a standard model of silicate brick houses and gave detailed teachings on their styles, the number of storeys and rooms, the area of each flat, etc. and he ensured that model dwelling houses were built in some places of Pyongyang and generalized across the country.

Now, the construction of silicate brick dwelling houses is going on briskly as an all-people movement in different parts of the country.

Deer Ranch Fulfills Production Plan Early

SK2611043493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA)—The major deer ranch which takes a big share in the production of Koryo medicine in Korea fulfilled the yearly national economic plan at 103 percent and one month ahead of schedule.

The ranch, situated in the northern part of the country, has annually overfulfilled its young antlers production plan, making an active contribution to the improvement of health of the people.

According to data available, the number of deers and the production of young antlers in the ranch have increased several hundred times in the past 30 odd years.

In the same period the number of its facilities jumped 6.7 times, and that of engineers and skilled workers over 10 times.

The technical force and the material and technical foundations of the ranch have been reinforced immensely in recent years, with the result that the ranch could produce larger quantities of highly efficacious Koryo medicines.

The ranch also created more than 2,000 hectares of pasture and 180 hectares for deer's feed.

The technicians and workers of the ranch reduced the domesticating time of deers by more than two years by introducing a superior method of breeding suited to deer's physiological characteristics and mechanized or streamlined the feed processing as a whole.

South Korea

U.S.-DPRK Reportedly to Meet 'Mid-December'

SK2711013293 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Nov 93 p 2

[By Pae In-chun from Tokyo]

[Text] A Tokyo source well versed with North Korean affairs said on 26 November that North Korea is about to accept the proposal on nuclear inspections and the resumption of North-South dialogue, which was advanced on 23 November during the ROK-U.S. summit talks in Washington, and that the third stage of the North Korean-U.S. high-level talks will be held in mid-December.

Paper Says Meeting 'This Week'

SK2911063493 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 29 Nov 93 p 2

[Text] A government official revealed on 29 November that the United States will once again hold a behind-the-scenes working-level contact with North Korea in New York sometime this week to confirm whether North Korea will accept the matters that were agreed upon at the Washington ROK-U.S. summit talks.

This official said: "In the 24 November New York contact, the United States notified North Korea that a three-stage talk to hold extensive dialogue is possible only when it accepts two preconditions, that is accepting the International Atomic Energy Agency's ordinary inspection [tongsang sachal] and reaching an agreement for the exchange of special envoys, which was agreed upon in the ROK-U.S. summit talks. It seems that North Korea will convey its position on this matter sometime this week."

He continued: "Since North Korea has not given up its will to resolve the nuclear issue through dialogue, it seems that North Korea will show some kind of a positive response. However, we cannot draw a hasty conclusion that North Korea will take some kind of official attitude."

Another official said: "The thorough and extensive solution which was agreed upon between President Kim and

President Clinton during the 23 November summit talks means that additional talks among the United States, North Korea, and the ROK may be held if North Korea meets the two preconditions. By doing so extensive ways to solve this matter can be sought after including North Korea's demands."

President Ends U.S. Visit in Jog With Clinton

*SK2511004693 Seoul YONHAP in English 2355 GMT
24 Nov 93*

[Text] Washington, Nov. 24 (YONHAP)—South Korean President Kim Yong-sam, winding up a nine-day visit to the United States, jogged with his host, President Bill Clinton, Wednesday morning in the White House compound. Wearing nearly identical windbreakers, the two presidents ran for about 15 minutes from 7:45 a.m. around the 400-meter track in the compound. They talked amiably from time to time and waved at reporters.

President Kim told Clinton that he was happy to run with him again after they jogged together in Seoul in July.

Dubbed "jogging for freedom," Kim and Clinton ran in the compound of the presidential residence of Chongwadae when the U.S. President visited South Korea in the summer.

Wednesday's run was called "jogging for friendship." Probably because it was the first jog by Clinton with a foreign head of state, there were about 20 White House reporters on hand to witness the event. Remembering that he usually jogs at around five in the morning, Kim told Clinton that it's better to jog a bit earlier. Clinton replied that he runs after he sees his daughter, Chelsea, off to school at around 7:20.

President Kim remarked that exercising a lot when one is young is good for one's health. And Clinton agreed and said he put on weight when he was young but he is now working out hard. Ending their run, the two presidents walked the track twice around and talked about health insurance problems.

Kim, who usually runs at a speed of 11 kilometers an hour, slowed down to 8 kilometers in order to go abreast with President Clinton. Before they came out to run, the two presidents chatted for about 15 minutes inside the White House building and Clinton introduced his daughter to President Kim.

President Meets Governor of Alaska

*SK2511010893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0043 GMT
25 Nov 93*

[Text] Anchorage, Alaska, Nov. 24 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam, on his way home from a visit to Washington, stopped over at Anchorage on Thursday and met with Alaska Governor Walter Hickel, Anchorage Mayor Tom Fink and representatives of

Korean immigrants. Kim held talks with Hickel and Fink in a VIP room at Anchorage International Airport.

President Kim greeted Hickel by saying he was glad to see him again after their meeting in Seoul in May 19. Kim thanked Hickel for giving active support for Korean immigrants in the state. Kim also expressed his wish that economic cooperation between South Korea and the state of Alaska continue to expand. Hickel, pointing out that Alaska lies in between Korea and the U.S. mainland, promised to work to boost trade and investment.

The president then moved to the state's VIP room within the airport building and met with some 30 representatives of Korean immigrants. Kim told them that he could actually feel the rising status of Korea during the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) leaders' meeting in Seattle.

"Korean immigrants, therefore, need no longer worry about their motherland. Instead, you should work hard to join the mainstream of your adopted country," Kim said.

Kim went on to tell them that there was not a single moment he could rest during his nine-day visit to the United States. But with his visit, he managed to form a "personal, friendly relation," with U.S. President Bill Clinton.

"Even this morning before we jogged together, President Clinton was so kind as to call in his daughter and introduce her to me," he said.

The presidential plane took off from Anchorage airport for home one and half hours later.

As soon as the plane reached cruising altitude, the president and his chief secretary, Pak Kwan-yong, went around the cabin to meet with reporters and thank them for their hard work during the trip.

80% Term Trip 'Productive'

*SK2611113793 Seoul YONHAP in English 1119 GMT
26 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 26 (YONHAP)—Eight in every ten South Korean adults believe President Kim Yong-sam's recent visit to the United States was productive, an opinion survey indicated on Friday. Of the 800 adults questioned in a poll taken by the Korea Gallup Co., 79.9 percent affirmatively evaluated President Kim's participation in the APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) leaders meeting and his subsequent Washington summit with U.S. President Bill Clinton. They comprised 43.6 percent who said they believe the visit was highly productive and 36.3 percent who viewed it was productive to a certain extent.

Of the remainders, 9.2 percent said the visit was not productive and 11 percent said they didn't know if it was productive.

Asked to give the area where they think the presidential visit was most successful, 38.7 percent gave diplomatic area, 21.2 percent the North Korean nuclear issues, 13.6 percent economic question, and 5.3 percent the area of national security and international peace.

On the Kim-Clinton decision that North Korea should accept nuclear inspections and resume the stalled South-North dialogue, 70.8 percent of the respondents said it was a proper decision while 12.7 percent said it was not proper. The remaining 16.5 percent replied they couldn't say.

As to the idea of the U.N. Security Council taking a sanction against North Korea if North Korea rejected the demand, 68.8 percent of the pollees said they support a sanction. Those who said they were opposed to a sanction represented 20.1 percent of the pollees while 11 percent said they couldn't say.

As the most impressive scene of President Kim's activities in the U.S., 27.1 percent gave his summit with Clinton, 23.5 percent his talks with other leaders at the APEC conference, 16.3 percent his jogging with Clinton and 12.2 percent his winning of the Harriman Democracy Award.

ROK-U.S. Relations Change With Summit

SK2811015193 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 27 Nov 93 p 4

[Article by Washington-based reporter Kim Hak-sun: "ROK-U.S. Relations After President Kim Yong-sam's U.S. Visit"]

[Text] We could discover that several different changes took place during President Kim Yong-sam's U.S. visit and during the ROK-U.S. summit talks. One is that the U.S. Government and people provided warm hospitality, which came from their hearts, to ROK President Kim Yong-sam, and the other is that the ROK has begun to say what it wanted to say. It is no wonder that this reflected the affirmative changes in ROK-U.S. relations.

The U.S. President and Mrs. Clinton provided warm hospitality to the ROK president and Mrs. Kim during their U.S. visit. They provided even warmer hospitality to President Kim Yong-sam when he visited Washington after attending the summit meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] leaders held in Seattle than they provided to Philippines President Fidel Ramos. President Kim was more warmly welcomed by the U.S. Government than other former ROK presidents. The U.S. President's and Mrs. Clinton's consideration for them was distinguished and they were properly prepared for their visit. The preparation by the U.S. Government for the ROK president's visit did not look dazzling, but was rich in content.

Many U.S. papers reported on President Clinton's consideration and Mrs. Clinton's efforts to arrange the banquet for the state guests. Also, the attitude by U.S.

political circles, civilian organizations, and the press were very different than that shown to us previously.

It seems that such hospitality provided by the U.S. Government to the ROK president and Mrs. Kim was due to the following reasons: First, President Kim Yong-sam is the first civilian president elected in 30 years; second, for the United States, the ROK is the appropriate country to display the superiority of democracy and the capitalist economy to the international community.

It has been analyzed that although the ROK could not satisfactorily say what it wanted to say during the ROK-U.S. summit talks concerning the issues on which the two countries disagree, the summit talks served as a starting point for the ROK to maintain equal relations with the United States.

President Kim Yong-sam could say "no" during his meeting with U.S. President Clinton regarding the security issues on the Korean peninsula, including the North Korean nuclear issue. In the past, however, it was unimaginable for ROK presidents to say "no" to U.S. presidents.

Over the past years, the ROK has used "diplomatic rhetoric," such as so-called partnership relations. This is different now, however.

It has been largely analyzed the reason President Kim Yong-sam could say what he wanted to say to U.S. President Clinton is that he is a ROK president who was elected by referendum and has adequate political legitimacy supporting his administration.

Of course, it seems that during the summit talks, the ROK valued security issues, while the United States gave priority to U.S.-ROK economic relations.

The United States did not allot much time to the settlement of the North Korean nuclear issue during the summit talks and referred to the economic issue before the nuclear issue when the two sides give briefings on the result of the summit talks. The Clinton administration made such remarks to gain popularity from eligible voters. When dealing with ROK-U.S. relations, this is an old practice that has been used by the United States since the end of the Reagan administration. Therefore, this is not a new phenomenon.

Since the emergence of the Clinton administration, the U.S. Government has given priority to the economic issue over the security issue. Therefore, the economic issue is a more pressing issue than the traditional security issue in ROK-U.S. relations. This is the trend of the international situation.

It is expected, particularly, that the United States will try to maintain the so-called "cooperative and competitive relations" with the ROK, rather than cherishing the view of the so-called "pressure of market opening" regarding economic issues, as it properly used during the APEC meeting.

If the ROK increases the trade surplus with the United States in the future, it is certain that the United States will apply stronger pressure on us.

The United States allotted much time to the settlement of the North Korean nuclear issue during the ROK-U.S. summit talks. Also, it demanded that tariffs without exception on agricultural products, particularly rice, must be applied to successfully settle the pending Uruguay Round negotiations.

ROK-U.S. relations have begun to enter a new era in which both their practical and partnership relations and the economic issues pending between the two countries will play a key role in promoting their future relations.

Government-U.S. Finance Policy Meeting Planned
SK2511034993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 25 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP)—Finance Ministry officials will fly to the United States early next month for financial policy talks that are likely to focus on deregulation and the pace of Korea's market opening, Assistant Finance Minister Yim Chang-yul said Thursday.

U.S. Assistant Secretary for International Affairs of the Treasury Department Jeffrey Shafer had agreed to have the meeting in early December in Washington in a telephone conversation, Yim said, but the date will be decided later. Seoul's decision to implement third-stage financial liberalization and open its financial markets within the framework of the Uruguay Round talks was "very constructive," he quoted Shafer as saying.

The South Korean Government will withdraw the decision to open the financial market if the U.S. Government takes discriminative measures through financial retaliatory laws.

Shafer said that there should be a difference between those countries that open their financial markets properly and those that do not, according to Yim, hinting that Washington will retaliate if Seoul does not open its market in an acceptable manner.

Yim said that he asked Shafer if U.S. President Bill Clinton had called for Seoul to open its financial market wider in his talks with South Korean President Kim Yong-sam, and Shafer replied that there was no specific discussion on financial matters in the summit. The last financial policy talks were held in 1990.

In the Washington talks, the topic will be ways to make the investigation of Korean companies and financial organizations in the United States easier, the Treasury Department's exchange rate report, the finance ministerial meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation in February, and Seoul's third stage of financial liberalization and market opening.

DPRK Premier To 'Secretly' Visit PRC

SK2811024593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 28 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 (YONHAP)—North Korean Premier Kang Song-san will secretly visit Beijing to discuss with Chinese officials his country's nuclear and economic issues, Japan's YOMIURI SHIMBUN said Sunday. Kang was expected to explain to Chinese officials Pyongyang's stand on the conditions for resolving the nuclear problem set in the South Korea-U.S. summit last week in Washington, the newspaper quoted a Korean source as saying.

Chinese officials, the paper reportedly said in a Seoul-dated article, were expected to tell the visitor about discussions on the nuclear matter in Seoul-Beijing and U.S.-China summit talks during the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation meeting in Seattle in mid-November.

It is not known that who will meet with Kang, the first high-ranking North Korean official to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Seoul and Beijing in August last year, according to the source.

Kang also was expected to ask crude oil aid of China to solve his country's critical shortage of oil, the source was quoted as saying.

DPRK Said To Desire Normalized Ties With China

SK2711044693 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 27 Nov 93 p 2

[Text] It has been learned that North Korea officially declared that it would readjust and normalize its relations with China, from which it has distanced itself since the ROK and China established diplomatic relations in August last year. Intelligence sources at home and abroad said on 27 November that North Korea recently sent its overseas missions a message stating that "keeping friendly ties with China, a socialist country, is beneficial to national interests."

Japan To Ask for PRC Influence on Nuclear Issue
SK2711090293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0847 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 27 (YONHAP)—Japan will ask again China to exert its influence over the North Korean nuclear issue in a working-level security meeting between the two countries slated for next month in Beijing.

In his meeting with Chinese President Jiang Zemin in Seattle last week, Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa obtained Jiang's promise to use his influence to help solve the North Korean nuclear issue, and Japan will ask China to keep the promise in the coming Beijing meeting, a Foreign Ministry source said over the weekend.

Noting North Korea should be informed of the danger Japan and other countries feel in North Korea's nuclear problem, he said Japan would tell China about the agreements reached on the North Korean nuclear issue at the recent U.S.-Japan, Korea-Japan and Korea-U.S. summits.

Japan will also express its concern about China's Navy expansion program, saying the program will not be of any help to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia.

ROK Urged To Change Talks Tactic Toward North

SK2911085693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0841 GMT 29 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 29 (YONHAP)—Seoul should change its negotiation tactic with Pyongyang, shifting focus away from where each side stand on issues to what the two sides ultimately want, Foreign Ministry's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS) urged Monday.

"The two Koreas have relied mostly on 'positional bargaining' until now where they continuously present their proposals and try to near a compromise based on them," said an IFANS' analysis.

This approach is useful for parties involved in uncertain situations by allowing them to clearly delineate what their positions are to the other side, said the analysis.

"But there is belief (between the two Koreas) that withdrawing from the original position or a compromise means defeat or loss of face," it said, "heightening chances of emotions and irrational elements interfering the negotiations."

This has been the stumbling block to past inter-Korean agreements, posing obstacles after obstacles even after the two sides sign a pact, it claimed. Seoul should try the "principled bargaining" approach instead that focuses not on the proposals themselves but on what South and North Korea ultimately wants in results, IFANS said.

The analysis warned that North Korea is determined to break the close consultative channel among South Korea, Japan and the United States, believing that only through such break can Pyongyang negotiate and gain easier.

"The Seoul government must make sure to maintain cooperation ties with the United States, Japan and the international community," IFANS said.

Government Rejects Negotiator's Resignation

SK2611070193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0632 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 26 (YONHAP)—The government has rejected his resignation and could fire Yi Tong-pok, special assistant to the director of the Agency for National Security Planning, as early as Friday afternoon

over allegations that he concealed presidential instructions from delegates during inter-Korean dialogue, informed sources said Friday.

The Board of Audit and Inspection (BAI) is in the middle of a probe, but the government does not want the incident to balloon into a bigger dispute and is ready to take preventive action, a source at the ruling camp said.

"The matter will be closed soon," he said.

Yi, a former spokesman to the inter-Korean prime ministerial talks, is suspected of withholding and distorting instructions during the September 1992 meeting about compromising with Pyongyang on conditions for family reunions.

Critics charge that Seoul and Pyongyang would have agreed on reunions if Yi had not concealed instructions from President No Tae-u.

Yi Byong-ki, No's chief protocol secretary, said that No was enraged by Yi's conduct and ordered his immediate dismissal. This supports charges that Yi did not report No's orders to the South Korean delegates to the talks.

"I remember that president No was raging mad that Yi had ignored his instructions after he was briefed on the results of the inter-Korean talks," he said.

"He showed his ire at Yi's conduct after he understood why the talks had made no progress on inter-Korean family reunion," he said.

No demanded Yi's immediate dismissal, but a mass arrest of North Korean spies soon after blurred the case and Yi was just relieved of his duties as spokesman for the talks, he said.

Events Leading to Succession in DPRK Recounted

SK2711030093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 27 (YONHAP)—North Korea, busy putting the final touches to Kim Chong-il's succession to his father, President Kim Il-song, is staging rallies one after the other to exact the people's loyalty and to generate feelings of filial duty among them for the "dear leader." The rallies invariably declare that Kim Chong-il, who has almost taken over from his aging father, the "great leader," is the "eternal leader of the people" and the "destiny of all of us."

A meeting of the Kaesong chapter of the Workers' (communist) Party on Nov. 7-8 included a forum at the People's Armed Forces Ministry on the "greatness of Kim Chong-il" and loyalty-pledging sessions for the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the League of Socialist Working Youth and the Agricultural Working People's Union.

The Seventh Congress of the Journalists' Union on Nov. 17-19 called the junior Kim "beloved teacher" and urged

all journalists to arm themselves with the "revolutionary view of the leader" and to display their loyalty to him.

To provide a theoretical foundation for hereditary succession, the propaganda masters in North Korea describe the country as a "big socialistic family" in which the leader is the father, the party is the mother, and the people are brothers and "blood relatives." They thus try to ingrain into the people's minds the idea that the leader, the party and the people are "related" and "share the same destiny."

On Oct. 10, the party's anniversary, central radio-television in Pyongyang emphasized that the people must unconditionally trust and follow what the party dictates. A commentary asserted that just as children trust and follow their mothers because there is devoted love between them, so "our people should absolutely trust and follow the motherly party because the party illuminates the path of the people while assuming full responsibility for their destiny."

Attempts to implant the image of an inseparable trinity of the leader, the party and the people date back to February 1974, when the party Central Committee decided to make Kim junior heir to the "great leader." At a Central Committee meeting then, the idea was introduced of a "socio-political living being." It was said that the leader, the party and the people are an organic entity with one destiny, and that just as the center of an individual being is the brain, the center of the socio-political being is the leader, who is the highest brain of this "living" being.

Expanding on this concept, North Korea insists that there cannot be physical life apart from parents nor political life apart from the "fatherly leader."

The Journalists' Union, in its congress, called Kim Chong-il "great leader" for the first time, suggesting that the day is not far off when he will assume full power to become the "father" of the "North Korean family."

Bag of Suspected Espionage Supplies Found

*SK2911091593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0904 GMT
29 Nov 93*

[Text] Kanghwa, Kyonggi Province, Nov. 29 (YONHAP)—Police and military forces here were alerted on Monday after a bag of what appeared to be espionage supplies was discovered in the coastal area here. A source at the Kanghwa police said a vinyl bag containing rifle ammunition, camera and other items was discovered in the shore area of Pingjangpo, Yangkap-ri, Kyodongmyon, Kanghwa-kun, Kyonggi Province around 11:30 A.M. Monday.

The source said Kim Chae-in, 47, a fisherman of Yangkap-ri, spotted the items when he was there taking a look at the stationary fishing nets he fixed in the area. The bag contained a Japanese-made camera, a telephoto lens, 300 rounds of M-16 rifle ammunition, first-aid

medical supplies, two rolls of film, an army cap with the insignia of staff sergeant, and steamed grain powder, he said. On tipping by Kim, police and military troops launched an extensive search in the area and tightened checks along all roads leading to elsewhere from Kanghwa.

North Korean Computer Industry Examined

*SK2511035793 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
23 Nov 93 p 8*

[From the "North Korean Economy" column by Kang Tae-ho: "Computer Industry"]

[Text] A noteworthy item listed in the information on North-South trade, which is released once a month by the National Unification Board, is floppy discs, the only electronic item. Approximately 100,000 floppy discs worth \$22,000 were brought into South Korea as of September this year.

An official at the corporation which imported the floppy discs from North Korea says that North Korea manufactures floppy discs on commission [imgagong] by using raw materials supplied by a European company. He also says that South Korean consumers' review of the product is not bad.

It has been learned that North Korea started computer production, though primitive, in 1982. NAEWOE TONGSIN reports that North Korea assembled an eight-bit computer called 'Ponghwa 41' by using major parts imported from Japan and other countries. We cannot say that North Korea's computer industry was backward, considering the fact that due to a ban by the Coordinating Committee for Exports to Communist Areas on exports of high technology to the communist countries, most of the socialist countries had underdeveloped electronics and computer industries at that time. With assistance from the UN Development Program, a channel that North Korea used in acquiring scientific and technological knowledge from the West, North Korea began to build a plant for producing 16-bit computers. It is speculated that North Korea has just begun to supply 16-bit computers.

To develop computer technology, train computer experts, and develop software, North Korea opened Korea Computer Center, Computer Expert Training Center, and Pyongyang Program Center in 1990. Korea Computer Center opened in October 1990 with assistance from the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. It was built on a 23,000-square-meter area in Mangyongdae District. This is considered to be a major computer center in North Korea.

As for software, North Korea developed "Changdok," North Korea's first word processor software, in September 1990. It also announced that it had developed a "machine translator system" which translates foreign languages into Korean, a "clothing design system," a "Korea acupuncture system," and a "fingerprinting

check system." This means that North Korea has been expanding its computer applications.

According to the "long-range goal of scientific and technological development until the year 2000," which was announced last year, North Korea plans to complete the industrial production of 32-bit computers by the year 2000. Contrary to this, South Korea, following the stage of 32-bit 486 computers, is now producing 64-bit pentium computers in earnest. This means the gap between North and South Korea in the computer industry is widening.

Participants in Korea-Japan Forum Named

SK2711070993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0633 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 27 (YONHAP)—The Korea-Japan Forum Secretariat has announced the Korean-side delegation and Advisory Committee members who will attend the first meeting of the forum, slated for Dec. 6-7 in Seoul.

The 28 delegates and four Advisory Committee members come from various fields, including politics, government, economics, journalism, and academia. They met at the Shilla Hotel on Saturday morning and elected Pae Chae-sik, a Seoul National University professor, Korean-side chairman of the forum.

When President Kim Yong-sam and Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa met in Kyongju last month, they agreed to establish the Korea-Japan Forum to help push the tangled bilateral relations from an unhappy past into a future of cooperation.

"The Korea-Japan Forum should become a practical debate where the attendants enhance bilateral understanding of the two peoples and make the foreign policy of the other country reflect experts' opinions," Pae said.

"This is not an academic conference, and the participation of government officials is an agreement between the Korean and Japanese Governments."

There has been criticism of the selection that the members are too old and have too many personal interests in maintaining good relations with Japan to be able to say what's really on their minds and what's really the problem in Seoul-Tokyo relations. Many of the 28 are well-known and include government officials, scholars, businessmen and media executives, while their Japanese counterparts are all ex-officials and younger on average by 10 years.

Delegates from the political world include Rep. Kim Yun-whan, president of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union; Chong Chae-mun, chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs and Reunification Committee; Kim Tok-yong, first state minister for political affairs; Reps. Cho Sun-sung and Yi Pu-yong of the opposition Democratic Party (DP); and Kim Su-han, head of the Korea-Japan Friendship Association.

The government officials are Hong Sun-yong, vice foreign minister; Yi Tong-hun, vice trade, industry and energy minister; and Han Yong-song, vice science and technology minister.

Those from the business world comprise Choe Chong-hyon, Sunkyong Group chairman; Ku Pyong-hoe, chairman of Lucky-Goldstar International Corp.; Cho Sok-nae, chairman of the Hyosung Group; Kim Chong-won, chairman of the Hanil group; and Pak Sang-kyu, chairman of the Korea Federation of Small Business.

Ministry 'Disappointed' at Members

SK2511070693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0640 GMT 25 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP)—The Foreign Ministry is more than disappointed at the Seoul-side composition of the South Korea-Japan forum, to be launched next month, and it isn't hiding its hurt feelings. The Ministry's complaint, in essence, is that the members are too old and have too many personal interests in maintaining good relations with Japan to be able to say what's really on their minds and what's really the problem in Seoul-Tokyo relations. On top of that, too many of them are too close to President Kim Yong-sam for comfort.

When Kim and Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa met in Kyongju last month, they agreed to establish the Korea-Japan forum to help push the tangled bilateral relations from an unhappy past into a future of cooperation. They agreed that the forum should be run strictly by private citizens although all the costs would be borne by the governments.

The forum's preparatory committee, headed by Yonsei University Professor An Pyong-chun, was theoretically in charge of selecting the members, but in fact it was the Korea Foundation, which will fund the forum, that held the reins.

Many of the 28 names are well-known and include government officials, scholars, businessmen and media executives, while their Japanese counterparts are all ex-officials and younger on average by 10 years.

A few names stand out, however, not only because they are well known, but because of their relations with President Kim.

The professor tapped to be Seoul-side chairman of the forum, Pae Chae-sik of Seoul National University, was Kim's classmate at Kyongnam High School. The forum also includes a cousin of the first lady's, Korea Foundation head Son Chu-whan.

The Ministry, reluctant to meddle in the selection since the forum is supposed to be privately run, merely recommended to the committee that it look for "someone fresh, someone without bias, someone without personal interest in relations with Japan."

"We were ignored, obviously," one miffed official said.

"It's just completely unbalanced," said another, also declining to be named. "The selection does not reflect any will to breathe new life into bilateral relations, to seek new ideas."

Mission Chief to Taiwan on Trade Issue

SK2511054893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0519 GMT
25 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP)—South Korean Mission Chief in Taipei Han Chol-su said Thursday that he will revitalize trade with Taiwan by replacing the defunct bilateral trade agreement with a private agreement. He told the KUKCHONG SINMUN, the Information Ministry's internal newspaper, that he will concentrate his efforts on improving bilateral relations although diplomatic ties were severed in August last year.

"The Taiwanese market is very important for South Korean business as Hong Kong will be returned to China in 1997, and Taiwan will become a good strategic point for businesses to advance into China," Han said.

"Establishment of the mission in Taipei opened the possibility for South Korean enterprises to participate in Taiwan's six-year plan for National Construction (1991-96), when a total of 300 billion U.S. dollars will be invested. If South Korean businesses take part in the plan, it will contribute to revitalization of the South Korean economy."

He said that he will seek to expand personnel exchanges because tourism fell sharply after air services were stopped in September last year.

"The mission will push ahead with close cooperation with the Taiwanese Government to protect the assets and rights of about 2,000 Koreans residing there," Han said.

PRC Requests Aid To Set Up Computer Network

SK2511010393 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
25 Nov 93 p 3

[Text] China has officially requested South Korea's technical assistance in establishing a computerized on-line network to electronically-link the socialist nation's post offices. The request was made in yesterday's meeting in Seoul between South Korean Communications Minister Yun Tong-yun and visiting Chinese Telecommunications and Posts Minister Wu Jichuan. Wu was quoted as saying that his country holds a strong interest in introducing an on-line system for boosting post office savings as well as other financial services.

"There are more than 50,000 post offices in China and our initial plan calls for computerizing and hooking up at least 500 of them," he said, adding that his country is hoping that Korea's External Development and Cooperation Fund will be able to help finance the project.

Should Korea decide to participate in the project, it will mean the export of a large number of locally-developed Ticom systems which are widely used in the domestic post office on-line network, communications officials said.

In the area of telecommunications, Yun asked the Chinese minister to provide special consideration to approving the TDX (time division exchange) switching machines so that they can be used in modernizing the national network. Yun also clarified that his ministry will invite 35 telecommunications experts from China so that they can enroll in any of six training programs at the Korea Telecommunications Training Center. During the one-and-a-half-hour meeting, the two ministers also discussed joint research for the introduction of integrated services digital network (ISDN) and other intelligent networks both here and in China.

Wu and his delegation of senior telecommunications and posts officials arrived here Tuesday for a two-week long visit during which they will tour industrial and communications-related facilities.

Meanwhile, the two countries yesterday signed the Construction and Maintenance Agreement for a 570-kilometer optical submarine cable system which will go into commercial service at the end of 1995. The agreement was signed by Korea Telecom president Cho Paek-chae and Luan Zhengxi, director of the Directorate General of Telecommunications of China's Telecommunications and Posts Ministry.

Under the project, which will link Taean, Chungchongnamto and the eastern Chinese Province of Shandong, a total of 15,120 telephone circuits with a transmission speed of 560Mbps (megabits per second) will be installed.

The decision to construct the optical submarine cable system was made in accordance with the increasing volume of calls between the two countries and the lack of transmission capacity following the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Chinese Local Governments Propose 290 Ventures

SK2511033693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0131 GMT
25 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP)—Chinese local governments have proposed nearly 290 joint ventures with South Korean companies, a spokesman for the National Information and Credit Evaluation Co. (NICE) said on Thursday. The large number of requests is odd because China, like Korea, is embroiled in an austerity drive, the nice spokesman said. He said the Tianjin City government has suggested highway construction, television manufacturing, polychloroethylene production, setting up a textile company, producing cold rolled sheet, and other projects.

The Shanghai City government has proposed magnesium mining and building factories to make plywood. The Shandong Provincial government has called for help making socks and other garments, while the Jilin Provincial government has suggested building car washes.

A business delegation will visit Beijing and Shanghai to look into the possibility of investment or joint ventures in December.

Departing Russian Ambassador Interviewed

*SK2511041493 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean
24 Nov 93 p 6*

[Interview with Aleksandr Panov, Russian ambassador to the ROK, by Yi Ki-tong in Seoul—date not given; first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] Aleksandr Panov, Russian ambassador to the ROK, will leave for Russia on 24 November to work as Russian vice foreign minister for Asia-Pacific affairs. Ambassador Panov, 49, said, "I feel very sorry to leave."

[Yi] You served in the ROK for one year. What was your impression of the reforms in the ROK?

[Panov] The ongoing reforms in all fields of society are what President Kim Yong-sam promised during the presidential election campaign. The fact that he has been fulfilling his campaign promises since he was sworn in as president is very impressive. The reforms in the ROK hold a good lesson for the Russian Government. This is because eliminating corruption is our government's most important task and this will lead to an economic recovery.

[Yi] Would you elaborate on the current level of bilateral cooperation and prospects for future cooperation?

[Panov] There has been extensive political cooperation. The two countries have assumed almost the same position in the international community, in particular. This is a factor very favorable to maintaining security in Northeast Asia. Prospects of cooperation in the economic field are bright. The volume of trade between Russia and the ROK this year increased by 40 percent to \$1.5 billion compared to last year.

Technosnapexport of Russia and Korea Electric Power Corporation will sign an agreement early next week for the supply of uranium. The Russian company will supply Korea Electric Power Corporation with uranium worth \$25 million for 10 years. More important than anything else is that the people of the two countries have successfully promoted mutual trust.

[Yi] Despite the efforts of the international community, North Korea's nuclear suspicions have not been eliminated. We hope Russia will play a more positive role in this matter.

[Panov] I agree Russia's role in resolving the North Korean nuclear issue has been minimal. The Russian

Government has opposed North Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. As a result, Russia's relations with North Korea have become distant. However, the North Korean nuclear issue must be resolved by peaceful means. The Russian Government will first try to improve relations with North Korea and, then, seek to find a positive role in resolving the North Korean nuclear issue.

[Yi] As shown in Russia's dumping of nuclear waste in the East Sea and the issue of compensating victims of the Korean Airlines accident, we have the impression Russia does not consider the ROK people's sentiment in its policy toward the ROK.

[Panov] That is not true. Not dumping nuclear waste in the sea is our government's position. The Russian Government is negotiating with the ROK and Japanese Governments to find ways to resolve this issue and appropriate ways will be found. The Russian people's sentiment must also be considered in handling the compensation for the victims of the Korean Airlines accident. President Yeltsin formally apologized at the ROK National Assembly and disclosed all secret documents. I think we have done all we can concerning the actions of the former Soviet regime.

[Yi] What are prospects for Russia's reforms?

[Panov] The December elections will be a turning point. If a new constitution is adopted and if the reformists have a majority in the legislature, reforms will be carried out in earnest.

Hyundai Signs Contract With Russian Firm

SK2611091393 Seoul THE KOREA ECONOMIC WEEKLY in English 29 Nov 93 p 15

[Text] Hyundai Corp., a leading general trading company in Korea, has won a \$20-million order for two small crude carriers from a fishery firm in the Russian Republic.

The president of Hyundai recently inked a contract for 6,000-DWT (dead-weight tonnage)-class ships with the president of the Russian firm at its Seoul office, the company announced. The per-ship price is \$10 million and payment will be made in cash under the contract, company sources said.

Hyundai Corp. plans to have a medium-sized domestic shipbuilder construct the ordered vessels. One ship is scheduled to be delivered by the end of 1994; and the other, by the early in 1995, the sources said.

Hyundai officials said that this contract was followed by its successful performance of a ship-remodelling order placed by the Russian company. They added that the company is looking forward to getting other similar orders since demand for small-sized crude carriers is rising in the Far Eastern area.

Kim Yong-sam Addresses National Assembly

SK2911030793 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 0103 GMT 29 Nov 93

[Speech by President Kim Yong-sam at the National Assembly on the outcome of his recent trip to the United States to attend the summit talks of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, APEC, and the ROK-U.S. summit talks—live]

[Text] Esteemed speaker and national assemblymen: I have returned safely after attending the APEC summit talks and winding up my visit to the United States. The current trip was my first overseas trip since I was inaugurated as president. The APEC summit talks and the ROK-U.S. summit talks, which were the purpose of my overseas trip, were indeed meaningful. At the same time, these talks, as I mentioned in my departure statement, constituted a new beginning in the world leading toward the future. This is why I have thought that it is my obligation to report to you my activities in the United States and the successes attained there.

As you know, the Asia-Pacific region is effecting most dynamic change [yoktongjogin pyonhwa]. This region will become the central stage that will lead the world's history in the future. Leaders of the 12 countries in this region gathered for the first time and exchanged open-minded opinions. This is precisely a historic and meaningful event.

Through sincere dialogue we discussed the issue of mutual cooperation amid the region's diversity. From this, we have reached the consensus that we should create common interests through openness and cooperation.

Through my keynote speech at the APEC summit talks, I elucidated the vision of Asia-Pacific economic cooperation which seeks competition under cooperation and cooperation amid competition and the five-point task that we should pursue together. At the sessions to discuss agenda items and the concluding session I presented a practical direction [silchilchogin panghwang] so that APEC can be developed into a substantial and opened economic community [naesilikko kaebangdoen kyongje kongdongche]. The decision to hold the next summit talks in Indonesia next year tells this.

The ROK played a leading role throughout the entire course of the talks, and, as a result, we have laid a foundation that makes it possible for us to advance toward the world.

As the chairman of the state Trade and Investment Committee, our country has come to assume the responsibility and role of leading the future of APEC by adjusting and mediating opinions between advanced countries and developing countries and between states.

I can report to you with confidence that through the talks our country's dignity and position has been greatly enhanced. [applause]

Through a series of separate summit talks I was able to achieve a cooperative system among states of the Asia-Pacific region to solve the North Korean nuclear issue in a peaceful way. In particular, through deep and meaningful [simdoikko uimiinnun] summit talks with President Jiang Zemin of China I confirmed that mutual cooperation between the ROK and China as neighbors is beneficial in opening the Asia-Pacific era. I hope that the day when we can discuss together the issue of North Korea's participation in APEC will come as soon as possible.

The effects of the APEC summit talks will not be shown today or tomorrow. The APEC summit talks can serve as a foundation for our becoming a leader in the Asia-Pacific era. I am sure that through the summit talks, stability and prosperity will be achieved in our country and that its position can improve continuously. [applause]

My dear fellow countrymen and members of the National Assembly:

During the summit talks, U.S. President Clinton and I firmly decided on the two countries' common position about the North Korean nuclear issue. The two countries confirmed that not only the International Atomic Energy Agency's inspections but also North-South mutual inspections and North-South dialogue are firm preconditions for resolving the North Korean issue. [applause]

We made it clear that ensuring nuclear transparency [haek tumyongsong], for which the survival of the 70 million people is at stake, should not be an issue for negotiations.

On the precondition that nuclear transparency be ensured, the two countries agreed to make thorough and broad efforts to ultimately resolve the nuclear issue. We confirmed the principle that as far as affairs on the Korean peninsula are concerned, the ROK Government will make a final decision on the Team Spirit exercise and other issues. [applause]

We also agreed that the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue can no longer be delayed. I attended the ROK-U.S. summit talks with the firm belief that there is no peace on the Korean peninsula without the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue. I did so because I believed that assuming this position was the only way to make North Korea abandon its futile dream of maintaining itself with nuclear weapons. I did so because our people and I truly want to make North Korea free itself from the futile dream of isolation and secretiveness [pyeswaesong] and join in a wide world of reforms and opening up.

Just like we did during our meeting last July, President Clinton and I reconfirmed a security cooperative system of the two countries and consolidated our determination to jointly counter [taecho] any provocation from the North. [applause]

The United States made it clear that there will be no reduction of the U.S. forces in the ROK until the North Korean nuclear issue is resolved. We also reached the consensus that the Seattle summit meeting was an important milestone that heralds the beginning of the era of Asia-Pacific cooperation. We also agreed to cooperate with each other to build a new Pacific economic community by activating the APEC.

We briefly discussed the economic cooperation issue: At the expanded meeting, President Clinton asked us to express our views on the opening of the financial market and the tariffication of agricultural products. I emphasized that we would make efforts to conclude the Uruguay Round negotiations as soon as possible but specific realities of each country should be considered [chonun uruguay round hyopchongui chosokhan tagyore noryokhal kossijimanun naramadaui tuksuhan sanghwangul koryohaeya handanun chomul kangjo haessumnida]. I clearly confirm that no agreement other than this has been made. [applause]

Through the ROK-U.S. summit talks, we consolidated the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries and, moreover, built new ROK-U.S. relations of partnership for the 21st century.

Fellow countrymen and members of the National Assembly:

Through my visit to the United States, I actually felt that the status of the ROK is changing remarkably in international society. [applause]

This is because we realized a civilian-led democracy on this land. It is also because we are carrying out reform to liquidate the military political culture. The realization of the civilian-led democracy and reform which we are promoting are decisively enhancing the status of the ROK.

I was awarded the Harriman democracy prize from the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs. I am very sorry that I was the only one who was awarded the Harriman democracy prize. I believe that this prize was awarded to the ROK people who finally established a civilian government in this country. I received the prize on behalf of the people. [applause]

I would like to attribute the honor of my award to those who passed away before us who took part in the long course to achieve democracy, and to the proud comrades who fought for the fatherland's peace and democracy. [applause]

In my speech upon receiving the award, I talked about the road which our people had walked, and of the dream our people and I have for the future. We have realized the dream of taking root of a civilian government on this land. However, the dream of realizing a reunified fatherland, and our dream of leading man's progress and peace by rising high in the world as one nation have not been

realized yet. I pledged with our people to realize that dream without fail. [applause]

Fellow countrymen:

The warm welcome coming from the bottom of the hearts of our fellow countrymen living in the United States, which I as well as my entourage received during our visit to the United States, touched us deeply. The fellow countrymen were very proud of the fact that the era of a civilian government and reform have set foot on the ROK.

The inauguration of a civilian government and the promotion for reform in the fatherland made it possible to unite as one the society of the fellow countrymen in the United States which was divided. [applause]

I thanked the fellow countrymen for their love of the fatherland during the dark days. We talked about the fatherland's past, present, and future while being moved to tears. I was able to confirm patriotic enthusiasm in their sparkling eyes. As a Korean as well as an American citizen they are opening the era of internationalization [kukchehwa].

For foreigners, the ROK became the synonym for civilian government and reform. During the APEC summit, leaders of various countries were accepting the change and reform we are currently promoting with respect.

As the president of a country with a civilian government and reform, I felt an indescribable sense of pride and satisfaction. Also, the basis for friendship and ties with the leaders participating in the APEC summit was homogeneity as comrades of reform, promoting reform in conformity with the situation of each country.

The image of the ROK was changed into a country of a civilian government and reform. This greatly secured our voice in international society. [applause]

I all the more earnestly felt that the completion of civilian-led democracy and reform are tasks which we must promote without rest. We must move toward a wider world and a brighter future based on a civilian government and reform. [applause]

The geopolitical conditions we enjoy today put us on the center, from which we can advance to the Pacific and to the Eurasian continent where more than half the population of the world lives. The center of the world's civilization has moved to Asia and the Pacific.

The Asia-Pacific age is coming. We must take this as an opportunity for a great leap of the nation. When we achieve the national reunification and establish ourselves gallantly as the nation with a 5,000 year-long culture, the world will newly look up to the Korean people.

Dear fellow countrymen and assemblymen:

The history of the nation's great leap, however, will not come to us by itself. We must advance toward internationalization, opening-up, and globalization [kukchehwa kaebanghwa segyehwa] after cleaning deep-rooted evils accumulated for 30 years inside the country. This cannot be done only by verbalizing it. We must start it now.

The internationalization and future-orientation [miraehwa] are not things separate from reforming. Only through reforming, we can realize future-orientation and globalization early. We must strongly push ahead reforms to liquidate the past, move toward the future, and for internationalization. [applause]

In order to do so, our political circles should lead the internationalization and future-orientation. Politics should become productive so as to increase the country's competitive strength. Confrontation causing the waste of national energy and internal conflicts that deter the national advance must not be repeated. Wasting competitions adhering to small things and narrow-eyed arguments must be discharged.

Politicians should conduct the affairs of state with an appreciative eye capable of foreseeing the future and the world. To tell the truth, today's politics can neither support the country's competitive strength nor follow it. Who has a broader vision, who makes a louder voice for the common virtue, and who is more creative and more productive should be points of competition among the ruling and opposition parties' lawmakers. [applause]

It is time for us to stop academic discussions and futile arguments. We are now suffering high expenses and low efficiency in all areas, particularly in economy. The increasing rate of the three factors of production—land costs, interests, and wages—is much higher than that of our rival countries. Our regulations and procedures are still complicated. We are inattentive to science and technology. We have outdated administrative procedures and systems.

New changes require new countermeasures. We cannot cope with changes by using traditional measures. We have to newly develop our adaptive ability. We cannot achieve internationalization, opening up, and globalization of the economy in the way we have used up to the present. All possible means and ways to secure high efficiency with low costs must be developed.

We should turn our eyes to the world. [applause] We should not be men of narrow outlook like our ancestors at the end of the 19th century. We should no longer be exclusive. We should not be kept with our own logic. All countries are running toward the 21st century. If we are late, we will be stragglers. We must not be shortsighted, but get a distant view and run faster. [applause]

I will do my best for reforming, internationalization, opening-up, and globalization, which are the irrevocable demands of the times. [applause] By doing so, I will make our country an advanced one without fail. [applause]

I repeatedly made the resolution during my recent visit to the United States. Now is the last opportunity that heaven has given us. If we miss this opportunity, we will be stragglers forever. This is my impression and resolution that I had during my recent trip.

Let us all make efforts together to advance toward the world and the future.

Thank you. [applause]

Opposition Criticizes President's 'Diplomacy'

SK2511073493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0652 GMT
25 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] praised President Kim Yong-sam on Thursday for successful summit diplomacy that not only promoted Korea's international standing but also contributed to solving problems around the Korean peninsula. By playing the leading role in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit, Kim established Korea's position in the Pacific era, DLP spokesman Kang Chae-sop said.

In their summit, Kang said, Kim and U.S. President Bill Clinton agreed on a thorough and broad approach to the North Korean nuclear issue for its solution, laying a foundation for the stability of Northeast Asia, he added.

DLP chairman Kim Chong-pil said the party should take measures to follow up what President Kim accomplished in the APEC summit and the summit with Clinton.

DLP secretary-general Hwang Myong-su predicted a change in the country's political climate with President Kim's return from Washington.

"Those who have been critical of President Kim will now have a different view of his summit diplomacy, and there will be many opposition politicians who think they must be different from what they are now while secretly commending the president upon what he achieved in the United States," Hwang told reporters.

But the opposition Democratic Party [DP] was critical of Kim.

"What did he actually win for the sagging economy?" DP chairman Yi Ki-taek asked, saying his party would make an official comment on President Kim's U.S. trip on Friday.

Rep. Cho Se-hyong, a member of the DP Supreme Council, said that Kim had engaged in "self-propaganda diplomacy."

"That Korea was elected chairnation of the APEC commission of trade and investment meant that the country invited pressure for market opening for itself," he said. "What are the substantial contents of his summit diplomacy for the country, except nominal achievements?"

Controversy Ensues on Opening Rice Market**President Denies Agreement***SK2711021193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT
27 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 27 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam flatly denied again Saturday that he and U.S. President Bill Clinton reached any kind of agreement on rice market liberalization in their summit talks in Washington on Tuesday.

"We did not talk of rice opening, and there was no time to do so. Nothing happened on rice as worried by the opposition party," Kim told ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] Executive Chairman Kim Chong-pil and other party policymakers over breakfast, according to DLP spokesman Kang Chae-sop.

Rice is not something to be agreed on in Seoul-Washington summit talks and there was no talk of it even though the discussion did touch on general economic topics, Kim said, adding that politicians and the public should trust him. Kang said that Kim denied opposition accusations that he spoke favorably of rice opening during the summit.

Commenting on the budget, passage of which is stalled, Kim said the National Assembly makes the laws and it must abide by the laws. He urged his party to be thoroughly united and negotiate with the opposition fairly with a compromising spirit to win approval of the budget by the Dec. 2 deadline.

Opposition Responds to President*SK2911065193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0638 GMT
29 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 29 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam, in an address to the National Assembly, denied Monday that he made any commitment to open the country's rice market to imports during his talks with U.S. President Bill Clinton. Reporting on the results of his trip to the United States last week, Kim acknowledged that he did clarify the need for concluding the Uruguay Round of global trade negotiations in his talks with Clinton. The two leaders never touched on the question of rice market opening, Kim insisted.

The presidential clarification followed a series of government statements to the same effect since Kim returned from Washington last week. Skepticism persists, however.

The main opposition Democratic Party [DP] held a succession of meetings of its supreme council and lawmakers to reaffirm its position to fight any move to open the rice market. They decided to continue to wage their parliamentary struggle, linking the problem of rice market opening with weeks-old demands for a revision of the national security law and increase in the government's purchase prices of rice from farmers.

The DP's decision further clouded the prospects for finding a breakthrough in the current impasse at the National Assembly between the ruling and opposition parties over these issues.

Some of the opposition lawmakers came to the assembly late to hear the presidential speech as they had been embroiled in a debate over whether to listen to the president at all.

Yi Ki-taek, chairman of the DP, urged the DP lawmakers at Monday's meeting to attend the National Assembly for the presidential speech because Kim's address was one thing and the problem of rice market opening another. But many DP lawmakers continued to engage in heated debate, and by the time some of them decided to attend the assembly session it was more than 15 minutes into the presidential speech.

What was worse, 30 or 40 DP lawmakers refused to enter the assembly, immediately freezing the already hard confrontational atmosphere in the nation's unicameral legislature.

The ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], incensed by the opposition move, held an urgent meeting, led by chairman Kim Chong-pil, and denounced the opposition party.

"How could a thing like this happen in any country under the sun?" Blurted out an outraged ruling party spokesman, Kang Chae-sop. "The Democratic Party has lost a minimum sense of decorum and decency."

Nevertheless, the DLP appeared to have adopted stick-and-carrot tactics against the opposition party.

At a meeting of the party's post-holders Monday morning, the DLP decided to clear the national budget bill before the Dec. 2 deadline through negotiations with the opposition party. The majority party will pass the bill alone if the DP refuses to attend the assembly.

The basic decision notwithstanding, however, the DLP will do its best to persuade the opposition party at meetings of their three top post-holders—secretaries-general, floor leaders and policymakers—expected to be convened Monday afternoon in order to find a compromise for the deadlocked assembly. But the opposition party's failure to pay a modicum of respect to the president on Monday morning could work adversely in parliamentary operations, and reduce the majority party's willingness to work with the opposition in the assembly, analysts say.

After the presidential speech, the DP spokesman Kim Tae-sik said, "we expected that President Kim would assure us of the government position against the opening of the rice market."

But according to the text of the speech, all President Kim did in the United States was refer to the country's unique situation with regard to the rice market issue.

"We are very disappointed," the opposition spokesman said. "As long as there is not a clearer statement on this (rice) issue, we have to go on and work out measures against any moves to open the market."

Opposition Urges Market Defense

SK2711054393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0537 GMT
27 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 27 (YONHAP)—Lawmakers of the main opposition party, in a meeting at the National Assembly, adopted a resolution Saturday urging President Kim Yong-sam to "stake his life" on defending the domestic market against imported rice. They also decided to concentrate all of their party's energy on a defense of the Korean rice market.

The opposition lawmakers said that they will reject Kim's speech to the National Assembly on Monday unless the president is ready to reiterate his pledge during the presidential campaign to defend the rice market. In addition, it was decided to set up a special committee to work out measures to block any move to open the rice market to imports.

The resolution demanded that President Kim make public his discussions on the opening of the rice market with U.S. President Bill Clinton and fulfill his campaign pledge to protect the nation's 6 million farmers. Moreover, the DP [Democratic Party] demanded a reaffirmation by the administration against opening the market for 15 basic farm products, and wanted to know details of Kim's talks on the North Korean nuclear issue with Clinton in Washington.

On other pending issues, the DP lawmakers demanded revision of the National Security Law [NSP], including abolition of the investigative right of officials of the Agency for National Security Planning.

They demanded an increase in the state purchase of rice to 12 billion sok at prices 16 percent above last year's, and reductions in the defense and NSP budgets and in support funds for government-affiliated organizations.

Delegates Sent to Geneva

SK2911021793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0055 GMT
29 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 29 (YONHAP)—As the deadline for the Uruguay Round of global trade talks approaches, the South Korean Government is undertaking active negotiations on farm trade with the United States and other countries directly involved.

Chon Chung-in, director-general of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry's International Cooperation and Trade Bureau, arrived in Geneva on Monday and began negotiating with representatives of the United States, the European Community, Australia and Canada on the Korean position that it cannot open its rice market for imports. Chon, who is scheduled to stay in

Geneva until Dec. 8, is expected to stress that Korea cannot include rice in the list of tariffication, nor can it open its market to a limited amount of foreign rice.

Korea would not even consider adopting the so-called Japan formula, under which Japan is to partly open its rice market after a grace period and gradually increase the opening thereafter.

Chon and his delegation will also hold multilateral meetings to discuss the Dunkel proposal, ministry officials say.

The government, judging the next two weeks a crucial period for the Uruguay Round negotiations, plans to send Kim Kwang-hui, first assistant minister, to Geneva to enforce the Korean delegation in order to "guard" the Korean rice market.

At the same time, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Ho Sin-haeng will watch developments in the Uruguay Round, and if necessary he will visit Geneva and the United States to explain Korea's unique character and seek exception to universal tariffication for the Korean rice market. If rice is excluded from the subjects of tariffication and minimum market access, the government is willing to cut the number of other basic farm products it had said it would seek exceptions for from three to one.

Government Said 'Divided'

SK2911021193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0147 GMT
29 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 29 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government stood divided Monday on its position toward rice market opening, with some saying Seoul can hold out to the end and others saying it's better to seek an early compromise.

The division is mainly between the groups on the sidelines—the Economic Planning Board, the Foreign Ministry and the Trade, Industry and Energy Ministry—and the group in the spotlight, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry, and they have only about two weeks to unite one way or the other.

Agriculture Ministry officials said that it's absurd for other ministries to think and talk otherwise when the government has decided to oppose rice market opening. It is not the right strategy to suggest such a possibility before Korea even begins negotiations with other countries, they say.

"But the stakes are all too clear," says one Foreign Ministry official, reflecting opinion on the sidelines. "The way this is going, it's all or nothing. We either accept the Uruguay Round (UR) principle of comprehensive tariffication without exception or we bolt from GATT," he says. But leaving GATT would be too steep a price: Actually a big loss in trade if Korea cannot benefit from global tariff reductions among UR members, according to other officials.

President Kim Yong-sam and the Agriculture Ministry deny it, but speculation is widespread that Seoul is considering a similar version to the Japan formula on its rice market opening. Seoul would get a 10-year grace period before allowing tariffed rice imports but would accept minimum market access during that period up to 3.3 percent. Agriculture Ministry officials say there is still a chance of not having to compromise at all.

"If the United States is willing to accept the Japan formula for Tokyo, that is already an exception to the tariffication principle. We would have justification in demanding our exception to the rule, too," says one official.

Even if Korea is cornered into market opening, a compromise can wait until last-minute negotiations that would protect farmers to the maximum, he says.

Seoul at first insisted on a list of 15 items it would not open to imports, but has revised the list to four.

If the United States and the European Community reach agreement by the Dec. 15 deadline, Korea will then begin bilateral negotiations, chiefly with the United States, on the list.

Farmers' Representative Comments

*SK2911070393 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
29 Nov 93 p 5*

[Interview with Han Ho-son, chairman of the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation, by Pang Min-chun, acting deputy chief of the Economic Department—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Pang Min-chun] As shown during the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit talks, a prevailing atmosphere calls for concluding the Uruguay Round negotiations. Do you, as a representative of the farmers, think that the Uruguay Round negotiations can be concluded?

[Han Ho-son] It will not be easy to conclude the Uruguay Round negotiations because different countries have different issues over which they cannot make concessions. I think chances are 50-50. It does not make any sense the notion that the ROK's rice issue is the most controversial issue in the Uruguay Round negotiations and that the Uruguay Round negotiations can be concluded easily if we open our rice market. In the Uruguay Round negotiations, opening our rice market is a very small issue compared to the mountain of issues pending between the United States and European countries. Is the rice market the only market of ours that the United States asks us to open? Our farmers are indignant over the fact that many people believe rice is a cause of trade disputes, even though there are many other disputed items. I think that one must consider opening the rice market into a matter of choosing between the "opening of the rice market and international isolation."

[Pang] During his visit to the United States, President Kim Yong-sam, while stressing internationalization [kukchehwa] and opening up, promised U.S. President Clinton that he would cooperate to conclude the Uruguay Round negotiations. Will this affect the opening of our rice market?

[Han] Internationalization and opening up are urgent tasks for our economy. Rice is a very delicate issue. I believe President Kim will without fail fulfill his campaign promise that he would "absolutely not open the rice market." [passage omitted]

[Pang] Japan reportedly said that it would partially open its rice market. Can we consider a plan to partially open our rice market?

[Han] Japan and our country are completely different. [passage omitted] If Japan opens its rice market, this means that it opens its market because it has circumstances for doing so. It is preposterous to say that we should open our rice market because Japan opens its rice market, disregarding the different realities.

[Pang] We cannot keep our rice market closed forever. The government pledged 42 trillion won for agricultural restructuring. The Kim Yong-sam government's "new agricultural policy" can mitigate the blow which the opening of our rice market will deal, can it not?

[Han] Our farmers know very well that internationalization is necessary to improve the competitive edges of our industries and that we must open our markets to foreign countries to sell our products to them. However, the realities in our rural areas show that we cannot accept foreign rice until circumstances are promoted so that our farmers can endure rice imports and until the restructuring of our agriculture, which started last year, is completed. It will be possible when the restructuring of our agriculture is completed and when, as a result, the new agricultural policy brings about visible achievements.

Students, Farmers Stage Protest

*SK2711063193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0624 GMT
27 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 27 (YONHAP)—Students and farmers were rising up against the government in waves of protests, threats and demonstrations against reports of a decision to open up South Korea's rice market Saturday [27 November].

The Korean Federation of University Student Council, the country's largest coalition of collegians, warned that it was ready to launch a fierce struggle if the government goes ahead with market opening.

"Let the president stand before the people himself and announce the government position," it said in a statement.

Hundreds of students were to gather at Yonsei University in the afternoon for a rally and to deliver a letter demanding President Kim Yong-sam answer their questions.

At least three students and 15 riot policemen were hurt Friday when over 700 collegians in South Cholla Province protested on the Chosun University campus.

Despite denials by the president and government, many people suspect that Seoul has decided to accept rice imports on certain conditions and Kim promised this in his summit with U.S. President Bill Clinton earlier this week.

Keeping the rice market closed was one of Kim's presidential campaign promise.

The National Alliance of Farmers, Korean Future Farms and Fishermen's Association and scores of other groups reacted immediately.

"Ask what the people want," the alliance said in its statement.

"We are ready to launch a no-confidence movement on President Kim if he refuses to give a clear answer," said the association.

Students, Police Clash at March

*SK2711092993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0918 GMT
27 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 27 (YONHAP)—Some 400 student activists clashed with police near Kyongbok Palace in downtown Seoul on Saturday afternoon as they tried to march toward Chongwadae [presidential offices] to deliver to President Kim Yong-sam a questionnaire on his policy on rice market opening. During the one-hour-long clash, police arrested 17 students and dispersed the rest.

On the morning of the day, the students belonging to Hanchongnyon, the dissident Federation of Korean University Student Associations, held a press conference on the campus of Yonsei University, urging the government to clarify its position on whether it will open the rice market when the Uruguay Round trade talks are concluded next month.

Ruling, Opposition Parties Plan Leaders Meeting

*SK2611013493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0049 GMT
26 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 26 (YONHAP)—The ruling and main opposition parties have planned a meeting between President Kim Yong-sam and Democratic Party [DP] Chairman Yi Ki-taek to break the National Assembly impasse. With the deadline fast approaching for the Assembly to approve the administration's 1994 national budget, the ruling Democratic Liberal Party and DP are

at loggerheads over many pending issues, including an opposition demand for revision of the National Security Law.

Chu Ton-sik, senior presidential secretary for political affairs, called on Yi on Thursday night to discuss ways for the opposition leader to meet separately with the president on Friday afternoon. Kim is also president of the DLP [Democratic Liberal Party].

Kim has invited Prime Minister Hwang In-song; Speaker of the National Assembly Yi Man-sop; Yun Kwan, chief justice of the Supreme Court; and Kim Chong-pil, chairman of DLP; in addition to Yi, to Chongwadae [presidential office] to brief them on his trip to the United States over lunch.

Yi and Chu are reported to have discussed a plan for a Kim-Yi meeting after the lunch. But Yi pointed out that the DLP and DP have already agreed to hold a party-post holders meeting to find an overall solution to the deadlock. Therefore, Yi is understood to have told Chu that it is desirable for him and the president to get together after seeing the outcome of that meeting.

As a result, the DLP and DP plan to hold the post-holders meeting this week and if they cannot narrow their differences they will bring the problem to a one-on-one meeting between President Kim and Yi early next week.

Parliamentary Strategy Discussed

*SK2611015193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0125 GMT
26 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 26 (YONHAP)—High-level ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] and administration officials discussed strategy for talks with the opposition party on political reforms for smooth parliamentary operations on Friday. They also discussed follow-up measures to President Kim Yong-sam's summit diplomacy.

Representing the DLP were Secretary-General Hwang Myong-su, Policy Committee chairman Kim Chong-ho and floor leader Kim Yong-ku. Attending for the administration were first State Minister for Political Affairs Kim Tok-yong, Chief Presidential Secretary Pak Kwan-yong and Senior Presidential Secretary for Political Affairs Chu Ton-sik.

They discussed the deadlock in parliament caused by a dispute over the budget, political reform bills and state rice purchase proposal. A response to U.S. pressure for opening the market for rice and other farm products, discussed in the Seoul-Washington summit on Tuesday, and follow-up steps for President Kim's globalization policy announced in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit were also discussed.

A meeting between Kim and Democratic Party Chairman Yi Ki-taek to end the parliamentary deadlock was yet another topic covered.

Information Ministry Issues Booklet for Officers*SK2611034493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT
26 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 26 (YONHAP)—The Information Ministry issued an in-house booklet Friday to tell government information officials what they should expect in their jobs and how to handle it. The booklet is titled "Theory and Practice of Public Relations—What One Should Do To Become an Able Information Official."

It deals with various questions such as unclear purposes, lack of expertise on given subjects, inability to sense public opinion and lack of study and research.

To improve on these points, the booklet suggests specialization among information officials, intensive education, establishment and active use of advisory organizations, and accurate opinion polls.

With regard to relations between information officials and the media, the booklet recommends they give "the fastest response under the circumstances" to a request for information, obtain and store various items of information, and jot down the content of conversations with reporters.

Moreover, information officials have to collect information and ask the press to storify it, choosing the journalists by paying attention to their characteristics. Collection of information has to be done in cooperation with other government agencies, it says.

Information officials should courageously reject any pressure from other government agencies to offer information to the press when it has no news value, it says.

The booklet also urges information officials not to be afraid of the press and its criticism, or beg for favors, and to drop their unnecessary "secretive attitude" as every government policy has to be exposed to the public before it becomes official policy.

The booklet also contains instructions on how to use the mass media, methods of interviews, preparation for various kinds of press handouts, how to write speeches, and who conducts opinion polls.

40 Lawmakers Falsified Disclosure Statements*SK2611074493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0701 GMT
26 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 26 (YONHAP)—Some 40 lawmakers are found to have each omitted assets of over 10 million won from their financial disclosure statements, submitted under the Real-Name Financial Transactions System. The National Assembly ethics committee is poised to discuss disciplinary measures to be taken against five or six of them whose explanations about their failure to declare hundreds of millions of financial assets are hardly acceptable, a committee official said on Friday. Those guilty of intentional omission will be warned, fined or stripped of their parliamentary seat, depending on the value of the undeclared assets.

The committee will punish all those who failed to include bank deposits of over 10 million won in their financial statements, or about 40 lawmakers, the official said.

An additional 10 lawmakers who forgot to list real estate will be excused as their omission was accidental, he added.

Some 40 branches of financial companies, banks and short-term finance houses have not yet provided the committee information on lawmakers deposits, and the committee is expected to take action against them if they fail to turn it over by Tuesday.

Government To Ease Rules on Overseas Investment*SK2511074193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0718 GMT
25 Nov 93*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP)—The limit on overseas real estate holdings will be radically expanded in December to allow a Korean national to own a house abroad worth up to 300,000 U.S. dollars if he lives overseas for more than three years, the Finance Ministry said Thursday.

Investment in hotel, service, sports and leisure facilities abroad will be permitted, and construction companies can build commercial or residential buildings abroad for sale or rent since 13 fields of 30 limited investment areas are to be lifted and seven eased.

The ministry hammered out the measures, to take effect next month, to raise the country's economic competitiveness through more overseas investment and effectively use the anticipated surplus in the international balance of payments.

Under the revision, insurance companies may buy real estate abroad for business purposes, each expatriate overseas for more than three years can purchase one house worth less than 300,000 dollars, and real estate is purchasable for design research and development.

The scope of direct overseas investment was expanded.

For the manufacturing industry, denied access to 13 fields in fear of transfer of major technology and reimport, and excessive competition, eight areas will be liberalized and three eased.

The freed areas are reeling, spinning, and weaving industry with dying or processing skill, chemical textile manufacturing industry with dying or processing technology; Carbon, polyurethane, and superfine fiber manufacturing industry; Knitting industry; Tailor-made garment industry; Clay brick industry; and textile products industry. Restrictions on the bag and sports shoe industries will be relaxed.

Five of the 17 non-manufacturing industries will be free to invest abroad and restrictions on four were lifted. The five are retail and wholesale, storage, restaurant, fisheries of international catches such as tuna, and large-scale drift net

fishing industries, and the four are real estate dealing and selling, leisure facilities maintenance, and the accommodation industry.

Sports, except for golf, and leisure facilities like "norebang (song rooms)" will be able to advance to abroad and hoteliers with more than a year of experience at home are allowed to invest in condominiums and motels on foreign soil.

Samsung Revises Strategy in Semiconductors

SK2611090293 Seoul THE KOREA ECONOMIC WEEKLY in English 29 Nov 93 p 15

[Text] The Korean semiconductor industry, unmistakably led by three paramount manufacturer-exporters, has been the backbone of the Korean electronics industry's robust growth in major markets across the world.

In the aftermath of the steep rise in the value of the Japanese yen over major Western currencies, the three makers—Samsung Electronics, Hyundai Electronics and Goldstar Electron—separately reported that they have seen their exports of memory chips rise at double digit rates from a year ago. However, stories in the non-memory chip sector were quite different from the memory chip sector. The non-memory chip sector usually requires huge investments in facilities and a long development effort.

Amid the growing concern by many industry analysts over the future of the nation's semiconductor industry, Samsung Electronics is drawing attention by announcing a new makeup of its business strategies showing a significant increase in investments for the non-memory business sector.

Analysts were expressing worries that Korean makers' heavy concentration on memory chips, such as dynamic random access memory (DRAM), would undermine their efforts to secure a strong foundation on international markets.

Samsung's new strategy is taking these worries into full consideration. According to the company's announced plan of action, parts of which have yet to undergo deliberation, Samsung's sales in the semiconductor sector are forecast to top \$15 billion in the year 2000, some five times the \$3 billion projected for this year.

The projected sales amount will mean a 5-percent share in the global semiconductor market for the target year, compared with the current 4-percent level.

To establish a more balanced structure between the memory and non-memory sectors, Samsung will significantly expand investments in augmenting the non-memory sector.

Through this strategy, the multi-division electronic company hopes its sales structure will be balanced between the memory and non-memory sectors by the start of the next

century. Non-memory chips, such as the application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC), currently make up just 20 percent of the company's annual semiconductor sales.

Details of the blueprint call for reducing step by step production of items with low value-added, [as published] like transistors and outmoded integrated circuits (ICs) for watches. Instead, the company will never hesitate to make huge investments in items with growing popularity and value-added characteristics, such as power-transistors, ASICs and chip sets for PCs.

To keep abreast of the quickly changing trends in the semiconductor industry, Samsung has also decided to establish more research institutes and design centers in foreign countries, especially in those areas which in the past had formed the Soviet Union. Currently, Samsung has such research and design centers in eight countries and aims to add seven or more by the year 2000.

It also plans to strengthen marketing in the European Community and Japan, where the company has long trailed behind Japanese exporters. The ratio of sales to Japan in Samsung's global semiconductor sales will be raised from the present 1.1 percent up to the 5-percent level by 1995.

Other than the semiconductor sector, Samsung will also beef up investments in augmenting its technology level in the manufacturing of thin-film transistor (TFT) liquid-crystal display (LCD), with an eye to the growing importance of the product as one of the emerging hi-tech items.

Study Measures Industrial Productivity

SK2511034493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0142 GMT 25 Nov 93

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP)—Productivity in South Korean industry is 80 percent that in advanced countries, according to a recent study by the Korea Development Bank. The study made a productivity comparison of 25 items in nine industries in Korea, the United States, Japan and Europe.

In the steel, copper, zinc, cement and glass industries, Korean companies are 90 percent as productive as their counterparts in Japan and France thanks to intensive automation in recent years.

Electronic (color televisions, videocassette recorders, semiconductors and color braun tubes) and chemical (oil refining and petrochemical) productivity stands at 85 percent of their rivals in Japan and the United States, and textile, food and paper companies are 75 percent as productive as their counterparts in Japan, Britain and Northern Europe.

The machinery and shipbuilding industries stand at 70 percent and 60 percent of their rivals in Japan, respectively. And the car industry is only 48 percent of its Japanese rival.

Low automation levels, obsolete equipment and shortages of skilled labor are the causes of Korean industry's low productivity levels, the study says.

Burma**Khin Nyunt Repeats Invitation to Armed Groups**

BK2711033593 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, chairman of the Work Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races [WCDBANR] and secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and ministers, inspected construction projects in Moulmein yesterday evening. [passage omitted on visits to pagodas and hotel]

The secretary-1, ministers, and their entourage, accompanied by Commander Major General Kett Sein, left Moulmein today and arrived at Pa-an Airport, Karen State, at 0845. [passage omitted on welcoming ceremony]

Next, the entourage proceeded to Zwegabin Hall in Pa-an where the secretary-1 met with departmental personnel, local elders, and local indigenous people of the Karen State. Speaking on the occasion, the secretary-1 said his delegation composed of ministers and senior departmental officials had come to the Karen State to provide state assistance for regional development and to express auspicious words.

The secretary-1 said the Union of Myanmar [Burma] was under servitude for over a century and the people suffered from the undesirable effects of servitude. That was why the fraternal people of the Union who lived in amity and unity repulsed the imperialists and obtained independence. Although they had hoped to work for the country's economic and social development after obtaining independence, development lagged behind due to internal insurgency which lasted for over 40 years. Furthermore, the indigenous people suffered from the internal insurgency.

The secretary-1 explained that the major villages which had once thrived as prosperous villages in the Karen State now stand deserted as their people have had to flee from internal insurgency. Furthermore, considerable fertile land in the Karen State became fallow due to the absence of peace and tranquility and of people to till the land. If these lands can be cultivated in peace, that will contribute greatly to local development. The SLORC, during its term of office, is working for local development of fraternal indigenous people and for narrowing the gap between the rural and urban areas and urban and border areas. The SLORC has also laid down plans for equitable development for the border regions and national races.

The secretary-1 said nine armed organizations from the jungle which had come to understand the attitude and genuine goodwill of the SLORC had returned to the legal fold and are now working hand in hand with the government for the development of their respective regions, and development is occurring with momentum in these

regions. The secretary-1 said an understanding has been reached with the KIA [Kachin Independence Army] and the Kachin State will soon develop.

The secretary-1 explained that while it is necessary for the local people in the Karen State to work jointly with the government for peace and tranquility in their state in order to carry out regional development work, the armed organizations in the jungle are also responsible. The secretary-1 said he invites the armed organizations in the jungle to hold talks with the government in order to work hand in hand with the government to achieve peace and tranquility in the Karen State.

The secretary-1 said that during the term of office of the SLORC, growth in gross domestic product and services reached 10.9 percent during the 1992-93 fiscal year. He asked people to imagine just how much the country will develop if 42 million people, including the armed organizations in the jungle, can work in unison.

[Begin Khin Nyunt recording] If all people treat each other as brothers and sisters and relatives and get the clear view of this official invitation being extended by the government with genuine goodwill and a correct attitude, and understand our genuine goodwill, conviction, and attitude, please come and meet us and hold talks with us. From here, we extend the official invitation to come and hold talks to work hand in hand in the interests of the Union, respective states, and respective national people.

In connection with this matter today, I would like to say that it is necessary for all responsible people to continue to work in unison with conviction to safeguard, protect, and contribute to our three cardinal causes—nondisintegration of the Union, nondisintegration of national unity, and perpetuation of national sovereignty. I would like to reiterate the invitation to all armed organizations in the jungle, including armed organizations in the Karen State, to come forward and hold talks with the SLORC individually. Please understand the genuine attitude and goodwill of the Defense Services and come and hold talks with a correct attitude and position in the spirit of the Union and patriotism. I conclude with this invitation to come and hold talks with the SLORC. [applause] [end recording]

Next, the secretary-1 cordially greeted those present at the meeting. [passage omitted on visits to monastery, hospital, and college]

The secretary-1 and his entourage returned to Pa-an Airport and left for Yangon [Rangoon], arriving in Yangon in the afternoon.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

More Reaction to Australia's Keating's Comment

Information Cooperation Suspended

BK2711090793 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] Malaysia has suspended cooperation with Australia in broadcasting and information. The suspension was effected to protest against Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating's humiliation of his Malaysian counterpart Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed. Information Minister Datuk Mohamed Rahmat said cooperation would be postponed until after Keating and the Australian media had apologized to Dr. Mahathir and the Malaysian people. Keating has called Dr. Mahathir a recalcitrant for staying away from the recent summit of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, APEC, in Seattle, the United States. The news received a wide display in Australian newspapers.

Correspondent on Media Ban

BK2911094093 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0630 GMT 29 Nov 93

[From the "International Report" program]

[Excerpt] Malaysia is moving to punish Australia for Paul Keating's reference to its leader Dr. Mahathir as recalcitrant. Australian television programs and commercials produced in Australia for Malaysian clients have been banned from the airwaves. The government controlled Malaysian media has also been forbidden from broadcasting Australian news, and a proposed multimillion dollars deal with the ABC appears to have been shelved. Here is our correspondent Trevor Watson:

[Begin recording with opening of Malaysian TV news program in background] [Watson] Malaysian television announcing the decision by Information Minister Mohamed Rahmat to prohibit coverage of Australian news. The ban clearly says a great deal about Malaysian Government control of the news media, but does little to damage Australia's interests. During his latest news conference, Dr. Mahathir largely blamed the uncontrolled and allegedly insensitive Australian media for the current rift in relations.

[Mahathir] I do not know why they must come out with special articles and news just because I did not attend the APEC meeting, and try to make me out to be a very difficult person, a dictator in my home country, very unpopular with everybody. I don't know where they get their news. Also that in Malaysia there is racial tension, we are about to burst out into violence. I don't know where they get all these impressions. However, some people in Australia seem bent upon (?souring up the relations).

[Watson] I understand that Dr. Mahathir was deeply offended by a recent feature in the AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW which referred to him as a *mamak*, a slang Malay term for someone of past Indian descent. But despite the media and Mr. Keating's comments in Seattle, Dr. Mahathir says he won't be taking any official action against Australia. It is now up to Paul Keating, he says, to improve relations.

[Mahathir] It is up to him to think of how to smooth things out again. I can't tell him [laughs]. Of course, I want to have good relations with everybody if other people want to have good relations with me.

[Watson] Even so, Information Minister Mohamed Rahmat has acted to ban not only Australian news, but also Australian programs, such as *Beyond 2000* and commercials produced in Australia for Malaysian clients.

The move to sever links in the information area will also affect the ABC's [Australian Broadcasting Corporation] efforts to seal a multimillion dollar deal for the Malaysian rebroadcast of programs carried by its satellite service, ATVI [Australian Television International]. Whether the media ban is an isolated act by an individual minister or that thin end of the wedge leading to tougher economic and diplomatic sanctions is unknown. It is certain that Australia will not be permitted to join the Southeast Asian Free Trade Area, if Dr. Mahathir has anything to do with it. Thailand, a fellow member of ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, believes Australia should be allowed to join, if it wishes, but Dr. Mahathir says that geographically, it does not qualify.

Malaysia's defense minister, Najib Tun Razak, meanwhile, said that the current row will have no effect on defense ties under the Five Power Defense Arrangement. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Cambodia

Sihanouk's Cancer Reportedly Spread to Marrow

BK2911064693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0626 GMT 29 Nov 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, Nov 29 (AFP)—King Norodom Sihanouk said Monday that his cancer has spread to the bone marrow, but that results of chemotherapy have been positive so far.

The report, issued from the royal palace here, said that the 71-year-old Cambodian monarch had begun the third cycle of chemotherapy in a Beijing hospital and that the first two rounds had succeeded in eliminating three small tumors as well as "miniscule cancerous nodules."

"Concerning the cancer which has stricken me, it is serious in reality because in addition to the principal tumor removed during a surgical operation, there are

three other small tumors, several miniscule cancerous nodules, and cancerous substances in my bone marrow, all in the region of my prostate, my bladder, urethra and my large intestine."

Chemotherapy, strengthened by newly developed American drugs and traditional Chinese medicine resulted in the partial success, he said.

"My eminent Chinese doctors told my wife, the queen, that the results obtained from the treatment exceeded expectations...and that if they continue to be excellent radiation therapy can be avoided," the king said.

King Sihanouk had said in earlier statements that he was already undergoing radiation therapy.

The king pointed out that his grandfather died at age 64 of a heart attack and that his father died at the same age of acute diabetes.

"In my family, one dies young," he said, adding that "the heavens have given me the privilege to continue living.

Sihanouk Statement Urges 'Balanced' Reporting

BK2911045093 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 0640 GMT 27 Nov 93

[“Unofficial translation” of a statement issued by King Norodom Sihanouk in Beijing on 26 November—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. I, Norodom Sihanouk, king of the Kingdom of Cambodia, would like to state that newspapers in Cambodia may criticize me in cases in which it is applicable.

2. I propose that the Royal Government of Cambodia neither imprison nor arrest any reporters who are guilty of adversely criticizing me, Norodom Sihanouk, king of Cambodia. I would like to request that no punishment be meted out to any newspapers or reporters guilty of criticizing me.

3. In return, I would like to propose solemnly that newspapers and reporters, most importantly, abide by the spirit of human rights and balanced reports by not criticizing me without basis, incorrectly, or slanderously.

[Dated] Beijing Hospital, 26 November 1993

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

Communique: Ranariddh Supports Sihanouk Plan

BK2911104493 Phnom Penh AKP in English 1004 GMT 29 Nov 93

[Text] Phnom Penh AKP November 29—Samdech Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh did not reject or oppose to the proposals of His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varman, said a press communique of the cabinet of Norodom Ranariddh, first prime minister of the royal government of Cambodia, released here on Nov. 26.

The communique rejected a recent report on the proposed role to be played by Khmer Rouge in the royal government, saying:

“1. H.R.H. Samdech Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh has said in public, in particular at the national reconciliation center in Dei Et, that he fully supports the idea and the proposals of His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varman, and promised to take those proposals as base to solve peacefully the problem [of the] Khmer Rouge in order to bring about peace to the Cambodian people as early as possible.

“2. H.R.H. Samdech Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh has stressed on that occasion that if the Khmer Rouge accepted those three conditions of His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varman, the royal Government of Cambodia agreed to discuss with the group and would allow to the rank of under state secretary and advisor.

“3. H.R.H. Samdech Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh said that the Constitution of the kingdom does not allow to be a member of the royal government, anyone who is not belonging to the political parties where they have their members in the National Assembly. In this regard, H.R.H. Samdech Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh did not reject or oppose to the proposals of His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk Varman.

The three conditions of King Sihanouk was that the Khmer Rouge had to cease all hostilities, give up all their controlled zones and demobilize their force.

The communique concluded that the cabinet, therefore insists that those reporters relisten and re-examine the relevant tape and make a readjusted statement accordingly.

Khieu Samphan Supports Sihanouk Talks Call

BK2811012693 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Message from Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, to King Norodom Sihanouk; dated 26 November—read by announcer]

[Text] Greetings to His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk Varman, king of the Kingdom of Cambodia [KOC].

Your Majesty: Please allow me to once again express my highest respect for your fine initiative aimed at promoting national reconciliation and unity and rallying the entire nation without rejecting any national forces. In this way, all of your children can unite around the throne and the king to defend and build an independent, unified, peaceful, and sovereign Cambodia with its territorial integrity.

In your study article dated 22 November 1993, which you signed as a Cambodian citizen, you reminded the people and stressed that our Cambodian country, nation, and people are in a very serious situation. Cambodia's

future is completely obscure. Furthermore, you put forward an intelligent initiative in a number of messages to solve the serious situation facing our Cambodian nation and society. I ask permission to provide the following excerpt:

1. Complete and immediate cease-fire throughout Cambodia—including an end to attacks on villages and the destruction of property belonging to the state and the people, such as roads, bridges, railroads, and so on—and an end to mine laying.

2. Immediate and unconditional surrender of the Preah Vihear temple, Pailin, and other zones controlled by the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] to the state and KOC Government.

3. Demobilization of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and the inclusion of those forces that can be included into the Khmer Royal Armed Forces.

4. In return, the government should grant positions as coministers, co-deputy ministers, co-under state secretaries, co-state secretaries, and advisers to PDK officials who... [10-second pause] The king will appoint a PDK official as a high-ranking personal adviser.

Along with this, you also said that the first, second, and third points above cannot be decided by the PDK alone. Prior consultation, discussion, and talks are necessary between the PDK and the government.

On behalf of the entire PDK and with a lofty and consistent spirit of responsibility for the destiny of the Cambodian nation, race, and people, I would like to express my happiness in welcoming, assisting, and supporting your fine initiative in proposing talks, consultations, and working meetings between the PDK and the government. This is in accordance with the most profound aspirations and will of our entire nation and people inside and outside of the country—including compatriots in Phnom Penh—based on the essence of what you have put forward, which we have asked permission to present in the above excerpt.

The PDK is always ready and happy to take part in talks, consultations, discussions, and working meetings without preconditions with any other Cambodian leaders who have sincere will and honesty, in compliance with your lofty advice. We are ready to meet at any time in Phnom Penh; Beijing, where you are receiving medical treatment; or another place, with the aim of achieving national reconciliation, national unity, and rallying all national forces without rejecting any national forces. This is the magical medicine that can cure Cambodia's acute illness, and which you found during your royal crusade in 1952-1953 to win back full independence for our Cambodian motherland.

In this way, all Cambodian national forces and every Cambodian can get together and unite around the king and the Cambodian throne to build our KOC into a

developed, prosperous, and glorious country the way it was during the Sangkum Reas Niyum era under your royal leadership.

We would like to take this opportunity to ask respectfully for permission to express our best wishes to Your Majesty. May you recover your good health fully and quickly so that you can hold the banner of national salvation aloft; achieve national reconciliation and national unity; and rally all the national forces in response to the sacred and profound aspirations of the entire Cambodian nation and people.

We would like to ask permission to also express our best wishes to the respected queen. My colleagues and I will be happy to visit you and the queen in the near future in Beijing.

Your Majesty, please forgive any inappropriateness.

[Dated] 26 November 1993

[Signed] PDK Chairman Khieu Samphan

Indonesia

'Positive Outcome' of Suharto Trips Hailed

BK2711132793 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia
Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 27 Nov 93

[From the Press Review]

[Text] MEDIA INDONESIA and PELITA write on the overseas trips from 13 to 26 November of President Suharto, who returned last night. During his 14-day trip, the president made state visits to Tunisia and Iran besides attending the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, APEC, heads of government informal meeting in Seattle, the United States. The president also made private visits to Malta and Austria.

According to MEDIA INDONESIA, the positive outcome of President Suharto's overseas trips is seen from the fact that the heads of governments of APEC member countries have agreed to hold the second summit in Indonesia next year. The motion was proposed by South Korean President Kim Yong-sam.

According to the daily, it is a matter of national pride to Indonesia now that the APEC leaders have placed their confidence in its political and economic stability. Apart from that, President Suharto's visits are of considerable significance to the world as they could further enhance Indonesia's free and active foreign policy.

According to the daily PELITA, the other important result of President Suharto's trips to Tunisia and Iran is the glowing image of Indonesia as a Muslim country. Iran feels that Indonesia has fulfilled its obligation in implementing Islamic principles in national development. This is done by means of getting the Islamic religious leaders to participate in its development program.

The Iranian spiritual leader, 'Ali Khamene'i, believes that Indonesia is a leader among Muslim countries. So, Indonesia is regarded not only as the chairman of the NonAligned Movement, NAM, but also as the leader of the Muslim world.

East Timor Rebel Leader: 150 Killed Since '91

OW2511093593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0855 GMT 25 Nov 93

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 25 KYODO—An East Timorese rebel leader said Thursday [25 November] Indonesian troops have tortured and killed "at least 150 East Timorese" since the 1991 military crackdown at a Dili cemetery.

"Indonesian troops killed at least 150 East Timorese people, especially the youth, at such places as Mariana, Viqueque, Lospalos since the 1991 Dili massacre," Mari Alkatiri, secretary of foreign affairs of the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor, said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Alkatiri is the former minister for political affairs of the short-lived East Timorese Government which was overthrown in 1975 by Indonesian troops.

"Unluckily, foreign journalists could not be present at the scene of these killings, as Indonesia has banned their access to East Timor," Alkatiri said.

The Dili crackdown refers to a November 12, 1991 incident in which Indonesian troops shot into crowds of peaceful pro-independence demonstrators at the Santa Cruz Cemetery in the East Timorese capital of Dili.

An Indonesian Government commission said troops killed 50 demonstrators. Sixty-six others were reported missing. Western human rights organizations, tallying the fatalities from accounts of eye-witnesses, said the death toll could be as high as 180.

Alkatiri accused Jakarta of breaking a September 17 UN-mediated agreement it concluded with Portugal to let foreign journalists cover the East Timorese situation. The accord was struck under the auspices of UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali.

"Indonesia will do everything to suppress the East Timorese people if the international community closes its eyes to the agony of the people," Alkatiri said.

Alkatiri, waging a three-week campaign in Japan, held talks Thursday morning with representatives of the Diet members forum on East Timor, a suprapartisan group led by Science and Technology Agency Director General Satsuki Eda.

The parliamentarians' group is now preparing to submit an appeal to Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa to speak up against the alleged repression by Indonesia of the East Timorese people, members of the group said.

Alkatiri, 44, based in Mozambique with diplomatic status, said he is displeased with Japan's failure to apply to Indonesia its four aid-policy principles, which links aid with improvements in human rights records.

He said Japan is squandering its "potential" to exert influence on Indonesia to convince Jakarta to soften its reported human rights abuses. Japan is Indonesia's No. 1 aid donor.

Alkatiri, who represented the Fretilin independence movement at the United Nations Human Rights Commission until 1992, rapped Japan for voting against UN resolutions condemning Indonesia's human rights abuses against East Timorese people.

Japan has abstained from voting on the UN Human Rights Commission resolution condemning the human rights abuses and lobbied Third World countries not to vote for the resolution, he said.

Indonesia invaded East Timor on December 7, 1975, after the Portuguese colonial administration left. The territory was annexed by Indonesia in July 1976, but the United Nations still recognizes Portugal as its legitimate administering power.

Philippines

Concern Expressed Over Kidnapped American

BK2711031093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0305 GMT 27 Nov 93

[Text] Zamboanga, Philippines, Nov 27 (AFP)—Concern over the fate of kidnapped American linguist Charles Walton has grown with villagers where he is being held by armed Muslims saying they no longer see him, a military spokesman said Saturday.

Major Pedro Soria, the military's civil relations chief in southern Philippines, said residents of Patikul town, where the band of armed Muslims are holding Walton, reported seeing him almost daily shortly after he was kidnapped on November 14.

However since November 23, they have no longer seen him and there are fears that the 60-year old linguist may be seriously ill or may even have died, Soria said.

Walton, who was working with the Protestant-backed Summer Institute of Linguistics when he was kidnapped in the nearby Sulu islands, is suffering from malaria and a gall bladder condition and his employers have said his health may be at risk without proper medication.

The head of military forces in the southern Philippines, Lieutenant General Thelmo Cunanan said the kidnapers had ordered about 100 families to flee Patikul to give the kidnapers more room to negotiate for Walton's release.

However Cunanan said the real reason the kidnappers made the families flee was so they could move about without being seen.

The general reiterated the military's position that they would give local government officials more time to negotiate for Walton's release but said they were ready to mount an armed operation if it became necessary.

American Warns Against Operation

*BK2711103293 Hong Kong AFP in English 1011 GMT
27 Nov 93*

[Text] Zamboanga, Philippines, Nov 27 (AFP)—An American linguist, kidnapped by armed Muslims, has asked the military not to use force to free him, warning such a move would be "suicide," in a letter released Saturday.

A military spokesman said Saturday there were concerns something might have happened to kidnapped linguist Charles Walton as he had dropped out of sight in the town where he is being held.

A hand-written letter from Walton, dated November 18, was released in Manila by Vice-President Joseph Estrada who heads a special task force assigned to restore order in the southern Philippines.

In the letter, obtained through government negotiators, Walton said the leader of his abductors "requested that I write and tell you... not to allow any military moves or else, it will be suicide."

He said he was "fairly well in health," and was being given "three meals a day and snacks with plenty of tea to drink." The letter did not say who had kidnapped him.

Major Pedro Soria, civil relations chief of military forces in the southern Philippines, said residents of Patikul town, where a band of armed Muslims is holding Walton, reported seeing him almost daily shortly after he was kidnapped November 14.

Since November 23, however, they have not seen him and there are fears that the 60-year old linguist may be seriously ill or may have died, Soria said.

Walton, who was working with the Protestant-backed Summer Institute of Linguistics when he was kidnapped in the nearby Sulu islands, is suffering from cerebral malaria and a gall bladder condition and his employers have said his health might be at risk without proper medication.

Estrada said the kidnappers were now demanding that any agreement for the release of Walton be witnessed by the ambassador of a Muslim country and by the U.S. ambassador.

The Libyan ambassador to the Philippines had said he was willing to play this role if needed, Estrada said.

Meanwhile, the head of military forces in the southern Philippines, Lieutenant General Thelmo Cunanan, said about 100 families were ordered by the kidnappers to flee Patikul town, supposedly to give the kidnappers more space to negotiate for Walton's release.

Cunanan said he believed the real reason the kidnappers made the families flee was that they could move about without being seen.

Cunanan reiterated the military's position that it would give local government officials more time to try to negotiate Walton's release but said they were ready to mount an armed operation if it became necessary.

In a separate development, President Fidel Ramos on Saturday ordered all government officials working for Walton's release to stop the publicity related with the case in order to get Walton back safely.

A palace statement said Ramos issued the order to Estrada, Cunanan and other top officials although it did not say why Ramos wanted them to keep silent.

Earlier, officials involved in the negotiations for Walton's release agreed to impose a "media blackout" so as not to endanger the talks but the blackout was not adequately enforced and officials had made statements to the press.

Thailand

Burmese Embassy Hails Arrest of 4 Dissidents

*BK2911081693 Bangkok THE NATION in English
29 Nov 93 p A4*

[Text] The Burmese Embassy has praised Thai authorities for "manifesting the cordial relationship" between the two nations by the arrest of four Burmese dissidents who were planning to kill Burma's military rulers.

The embassy described the plot as a "criminal act" in a press release dated Nov 25.

The Burmese dissidents had allegedly planned to use suicide bombs to assassinate Rangoon's leadership during independence day celebrations on Jan 4.

"Credit must be given to the relevant Thai authorities that explosives were seized and the perpetrators apprehended right in Bangkok, and also that a planned act of terrorism was prevented," the statement said.

The authorities' actions had further enhanced the long-standing close and cordial relations between Burma and Thailand.

The arrested students were identified as Ye Thi Ha, Said Nya Zoe, Ne Tan and Mao Mao Ray. Ye Thi Ha, also known as Sun Naign, is one of two Burmese students convicted of hijacking a Thai Airways International flight four years ago. They were released in August last year under a Royal pardon.

Police last week raided a house in Bangkok's Makkasan area, Rajthevi district, and found two sticks of TNT, two M-26 hand grenades, a detonator electrical wire, handgun bullets and four woven hoods.

Ye Thi Ha allegedly told police their primary target had been Gen Khin Nyunt, Burma's chief of intelligence and one of the most powerful men in the ruling military junta officially known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council.

"We regard this as a criminal act committed in Thailand, where the Thai authorities are taking the necessary action," the embassy statement said.

The Burmese Embassy, located in Sathon Road, said it was international practice that the host nation was responsible for the security of a diplomatic mission and its personnel. It was expected that Thai authorities would take all necessary measures in accordance with international practice.

Police suspect the explosives may have been intended to bomb the embassy on independence day. Burmese students who have fled repression in their homeland and are living illegally in Thailand often protest in front of the embassy on specific days.

"It is a long standing policy of Myanmar [Burma], that we don't interfere in the internal affairs of other states. Nor do we allow Myanmar soil to be used by anyone to plan acts of terrorism against our neighbours. Currently Myanmar and Thailand have managed to further enhance our longstanding close and cordial relations. We regard the present action by the Thai authorities as a manifestation of this relationship," the embassy said.

Suspects Considered 'Terrorists'

*BK2611014193 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
26 Nov 93 p 2*

[Text] The four Burmese men arrested with explosives will be treated as international terrorists and strictly dealt with under the Thai law, National Security Council [NSC] Chief Charan Kullawanit said yesterday.

Gen Charan said the Government could no longer be lenient to the four suspects as they are no longer students.

He said one of the four had been arrested for hijacking a domestic passenger plane from Burma before surrendering to the Thai authorities.

The man, Soe Naing, or Ye Thi Ha as he had been identified in the plane hijack incident, had been sentenced to six years imprisonment but was later granted a royal pardon after serving three years in prison.

The unrepentant man returned here with his gang and was caught with explosives.

"We no longer treat these people as students. They are international terrorists with dangerous weapons.

"We cannot accept this," said Gen Charan, adding that a tough legal action will be taken against the group.

The NSC chief said Soe Naing had received military training from two westerners at the Thai border in Sangkhla Buri District, Kanchanaburi before staging a hijack in 1989.

Gen Charan said he could not confirm whether the suspects were planning to sabotage the United Nations Building and the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok.

The investigators were investigating to establish the group's connection with the unrest and involvement in an arson attack on the UN High Commissioner for Refugee's Office at the Ban Maneeloy holding centre in Ratchaburi Province earlier this year, the general said.

The NSC chief said Thailand has opened the Ban Maneeloy holding centre to provide shelter to 2,500 Burmese students who sought political asylum in Thailand but only 160 have actually entered the camp.

He urged that the Thai residents refrain from providing shelter to the students who refuse to enter the camp, following the incident at Ban Maneeloy.

Meanwhile, the four Burmese suspects told Din Daeng police they would all be killed if they were sent back to Burma.

Pol Maj [Police Major] Wimon Laopiam, investigative inspector at Din Daeng police station, said yesterday that only Soe Niang confessed that he intended to carry out a bomb attack against top Burmese military leaders during the National Day celebration on January 4.

The other suspects, Ye Soe, 30, Mya Than, 37, and Maung Maung Lay, 30, knew nothing about the TNT charges, two hand grenades and other explosive devices seized from their rented house in Din Daeng, said the police officer.

He, however, said the explosives and weapons had been sent for fingerprints inspection and it would take two weeks for the results would be known.

The four Burmese were charged with illegal entry and illegal possession of firearms. No visits by unauthorised persons are allowed.

Earlier Wednesday, anti-Rangoon rebel sources said they suspected the four were SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council] agents despatched to Thailand in a bid to discredit the rebel movement and to make the Thai authorities wary of its movement.

Government Urged To Clarify Policy

*BK2611150393 Bangkok SIAM POST in Thai
26 Nov 93 p 4*

[Editorial: "The Arrest of Burmese Students"]

[Text] The arrest of the four Burmese students with a large quantity of weapons by police authorities from Din Daeng Station at a rented house on Ratchaprarop on the morning of 23 November must be regarded as a major achievement of the Thai police.

The four confessed that they have been illegally living in Thailand for the past three to four years, and the weapons and explosives were intended for subversive activities inside Burma during the celebration of the independence day on 4 January 1994.

Some leaders of the Burmese military government would be in danger should the metropolitan police not have arrested the four students who planned to tie the explosives to their bodies for a suicidal bomb attack on Burmese leaders during the celebration of the Burmese national day.

It should be noted that two of the four students were involved in the hijacking of a passenger plane from Burma to Utaphao Airport in Rayong Province on 7 October 1989. They refused to go to third countries.

A large number of Burmese students and people fled to take refuge in Thailand following the uprising on 8 August 1988. Their presence does not benefit the host country.

Several thousands more escaped to Thailand when the Burmese military junta refused to hand over the administrative power to Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of the National League for Democracy, after the latter won the majority of votes from the general election on 27 May 1990.

On 17 October 1993, a grenade was thrown into the premises of the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok. It was suspected that Burmese students were responsible for the incident, which was not good for Thailand at all.

The Thai Government, with UN support, has opened the Burmese student shelter center at Maniloi Village in Pak Tho District of Rat Buri Province since the end of 1992. There are 516 Burmese students in Bangkok, and only 154 agreed to live in the center.

In February, the Thai Government allowed seven Nobel laureates to campaign on Thai soil for the release of Aung San Suu Kyi and human rights in Burma.

We want to see the Thai Government declare its clear position in this regard. Luck cannot always be on our side.

Army Tightens Surveillance Along Burmese Border

*BK2711025393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
27 Nov 93 p 6*

[Excerpt] Mae Sot—The Third Army Region has ordered troops and officials along the western border

with Burma to step up their monitoring of Burmese dissidents, Burmese ethnic groups and refugees.

Lt-Gen Yingyot Chotphimai, commander of the Third Army Region, said the increase in surveillance was intended to prevent dissidents from causing trouble that might disrupt relations between Thailand and Burma, as was the case recently with the four Burmese illegal immigrants arrested in Bangkok with explosives.

He said that while Thailand is bound for humanitarian reasons, to help distressed Burmese, it will never allow them to use Thai territory to conduct sabotage against the neighbouring country.

The commander anticipated that fighting would flare up in the next few months between Burmese rebel and government forces along Thailand's western border. [passage omitted]

Burma Reportedly Seeks Investment From Loggers

*BK2911014393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
29 Nov 93 p 22*

[Text] Burma has asked Thai companies seeking logging concessions to invest in related industries there, according to Thongchai Suwanwihok, general manager of the Chao Phraya-Irawadi Co.

The Burmese government's position is that instead of merely cutting down trees and exporting them, Thai loggers should try to provide employment in wood-processing industries lessening Burma's trade deficit.

With existing logging concessions expiring at the end of next month, Thai and Burmese authorities have held several negotiating sessions to find the best solution for new logging concessions that will satisfy both parties.

Currently, Thai companies seeking concessions are evaluating their break-even points to determine if they comply with Burma's requests, said Mr Thongchai.

Several companies are researching ways to set up saw-mills, wood-processing factories and furniture factories in Burma. These would create higher costs for prospective concessionaires.

Burma also says that under the terms of next year's concessions, logs must be shipped along its rivers.

Despite Thailand's high demand for wood, private companies will not necessarily be forced to invest in Burma. Any concession that involves investment will inevitably be government-to-government which will involve many complex rules and regulations, Mr Thongchai said.

Coup 'Unavoidable' if Proposed Amendment Passes

*BK2611012393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
26 Nov 93 p 1*

[Text] Several senior military officers doubt the Constitution will survive if it is amended to empower political parties to nominate all senators.

"I predict that the Constitution will be torn up if such amendments are passed," said an officer close to Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit.

The officer, who was once involved in a coup d'etat, said such an amendment would make another coup unavoidable.

Since becoming a constitutional monarchy in 1932, Thailand has had nine successful power seizures, nine abortive coups, 15 constitutions and 17 general elections. The latest coup overthrew the Chatchai Chunchawan government in February 1991.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, the officer said that although the army chief and other senior military officers cannot openly oppose such amendments, they are definitely against them.

"This is not an issue that the army will discuss publicly. But we know that such an amendment would cause 'political tension'," he said.

Under the proposed amendment, the number of senators would be cut to 120 from 270 and political parties would nominate senators under a quota system based on the number of seats they hold in Parliament. The prime minister now appoints senators.

Senate President Michai Ruchuphan has voiced opposition to the nomination of senators by political parties.

The army officer claimed that favouritism and factionalism would come into play if political parties have a say in choosing senators.

"This is a dangerous trend that must be avoided. Senators must not be affiliated with political parties," he said.

Another officer suggested that politicians find other ways to select senators if they feel the present system is inappropriate.

He said he strongly opposes allowing political parties to select senators.

"We don't trust (political parties). If they do not exercise moral judgement in the selection process, it could cause problems. What concerns us is that senatorial posts could be bought," he said.

He said the ethical standards of Thai political parties are far below those of developed countries.

He warned that such an amendment would give military officers an excuse to overthrow the elected government by force.

However, he said, this should not be taken to mean that the military wants to get involved in politics.

"This is just a warning to politicians who have the authority to amend the Constitution that they should take into consideration 'political developments' before attempting such an amendment," he said.

The officer said senators should represent all levels of society so that they can help scrutinise bills and advise the Government on issues.

"The time has gone for men in uniform to dominate the Senate, but politicians should consider other ways to get capable people for the Senate," he said.

Asked about a proposed amendment to lower the voting age from 20 to 18, another army officer said Gen Wimon strongly supports the idea. He said that giving the vote to 18-year-olds would contribute greatly to democratic development.

He claimed that the army chief is a professional soldier who wants to see democracy grow.

Vietnam

Lao Finance Minister Concludes Official Visit

BK2911103593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Nov 93

[Text] The LPDR's Finance Ministry delegation led by Minister Khamsai Souphanouvong concluded its official visit to Vietnam on 28 November.

Earlier Vietnamese Finance Minister Ho Te and his Lao counterpart signed a memorandum of understanding between the two ministries.

During the five-day visit to Vietnam, the Lao and Vietnamese finance ministers appraised financial activities in the two countries, exchanged experiences in financial management, and set unified measures for financial settlements.

On the basis of the agreement on economic, cultural, and scientific-technological cooperation and other agreements on financial cooperation and so forth, both ministers highly appraised the results of activities in these fields.

Financial cadres from both countries also exchanged experiences on financial management in budget, taxation, treasury, wages, and other issues of common concern. They also exchanged experiences in the settlement of loans and credits for the 1986-91 period between the two governments.

The two ministers agreed in principle on the payment issue between the two countries. Details of payments will be further discussed by economic and financial agencies of the two nations.

Vo Van Kiet Receives Minister

BK2811104693 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Nov 93

[Text] According to a news report from Hanoi, Vo Van Kiet, prime minister of the SRV, received Khamsai Souphanouvong, finance minister of Laos, in Hanoi on 25 November. The finance minister is currently visiting the SRV. On this occasion, Vo Van Kiet reiterated that Vietnam will do its utmost to promote and expand the relations of special friendship and all-round cooperation with the Lao People's Democratic Republic. He also hailed and highly assessed the fruits of cooperation and mutual assistance between the financial services of the two countries in the recent past. He noted that among the experiences achieved in carrying out the renovation cause is the establishment of the financial management order.

Finance Memorandum Signed

BK2811150393 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 28 Nov 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 28—A memorandum of understanding between the Vietnamese and Lao ministries of finance has been signed here recently.

The signing was made during a five-day visit to Vietnam by a delegation of the Lao Finance Ministry led by its Minister Khamsai Souphanouvong.

During his stay here, Minister Khamsai Souphanouvong and Finance Minister Ho Te exchanged views on issues relating to the financial management in budget, taxation, treasury and other issues of common concern.

They also agreed upon in principle the payment issue between the two countries on the basis of the loan and aid agreements in the 1986-1991 period between the two governments.

Delegation's Activities Reported

BK2611143393 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] According to a news report from Hanoi, a Finance Ministry delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] led by Finance Minister Khamsai Souphanouvong, which is currently on a visit to Vietnam, has held talks with a Vietnamese delegation. The LPDR delegation exchanged with the Vietnamese side experiences on economic and financial activities in each country. They particularly discussed the establishment of financial system, import-export taxes, and activities of the financial system.

The news report further said that the Lao Finance Ministry delegation visited and worked with the people's committee and financial committee of Hoa Binh Province in the northern region of Vietnam. In Hoa Binh Province, the delegation also visited the Hoa Binh hydropower plant. Our Lao finance delegation also held meetings with delegations of the people's committees and financial organizations of Hanoi and Thanh Hoa Province. On the morning of 24 November, the Lao delegation paid homage to the mausoleum of late President Ho Chi Minh.

Lao Trade Union Delegation Visits

BK2611152593 Hanoi VNA in English 1436 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 26—A delegation of the Lao trade unions led by its President Khampan Philavong is here on a visit as guest of the Vietnam General Confederation of Labour (VGCL).

On Nov. 23, the Lao delegation held talks with the Presidium of the VGCL led by its President Nguyen Van Tu. The two sides informed each other of the trade unions situation of their countries. They shared the same views that the trade unions in each country should renovate their activities, bring into play their roles and duties to contribute to the national construction and defence, and consolidate the solidarity of the trade unions movement in the world. They also affirmed their determination to further develop the traditional friendship between the trade unions organizations of the two countries.

The Lao delegation has concentrated on studying the organization and activities of the general confederation of labour as well as the trade unions organizations of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Ba Ria - Vung Tau and some economic establishments.

The Lao guests were received by Mr. Vu Oanh, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party. They left here today to visit southern provinces.

Laos Awards Former Experts, Volunteers

BK2511080593 Hanoi VNA in English 0649 GMT 25 Nov 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 25—Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Khamphet Phengmeuang held here yesterday a ceremony to confer 6,175 orders and medals of Laos on a number of former Vietnamese experts and Army volunteers in acknowledgement of their contributions to the cause of construction and defence of Laos.

The distinctions included 1,017 Itsala Orders, First Class, 1,596 Glorious Fighter Orders, 420 Anti-French Resistance Medals, and 3,142 Anti-US Resistance Medals.

National Assembly Chairman Receives PRC Envoy*BK2611151793 Hanoi VNA in English 1419 GMT
26 Nov 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 26—National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh received today Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Zhang Qing.

At the cordial meeting, Chairman Nong Duc Manh noted with satisfaction that the two countries' relationship had step by step been normalized and developed, especially after President Le Duc Anh's recent visit to China.

Chairman Manh and Ambassador Zhang exchanged views on the continuation and further strengthening of the long traditional ties between Vietnam and China, especially the expansion of cooperation, exchange of experience in law-making between the two legislatures in the coming years. Both sides expressed their wishes to enhance cooperation in order to build their homelands along the socialist lines chosen by each country.

Also on this occasion, Chairman Nong Duc Manh asked the Chinese ambassador to convey his thanks to Qiao Shi, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, for inviting him to visit China. Chairman Manh accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Customs Cooperation Accords Signed With China*BK2611152193 Hanoi VNA in English 1436 GMT
26 Nov 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 26—Agreements on customs cooperation and antismuggling cooperation between Vietnam and China were signed here this afternoon.

Signatories to the agreements were Director General of the Vietnam General Department of Customs Truong Quang Duoc and his Chinese counterpart, Qian Kuanlin, who arrived here on Wednesday [24 November] for an official visit to Vietnam.

Chinese Ambassador Zhang Qing was present at the signing ceremony.

This is the first visit of its kind since the normalization of the two countries' relations.

The Chinese customs delegation will have working sessions with the custom departments of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

Inflow of Chinese Goods 'Flooding' Markets*OW2511094993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0808 GMT
25 Nov 93*

[Text] Hanoi, Nov. 25 KYODO—Higher-quality Chinese goods have been flooding the Vietnamese market since the two countries normalized diplomatic ties in

1991, threatening the existence of state-run companies here, sources said Thursday [25 November].

The onslaught of goods from China has dealt an additional blow to Vietnam's already weak state companies and forced some of them, particularly in the textiles sector, to shut down factories.

Bilateral trade was activated in 1988 when the ban on border traffic was lifted. It got a further boost from the 1991 agreement.

Vietnam's imports from China chalked up a fivefold rise in 1991 over the year before to 10.8 million dollars and tripled in the following year.

Furthermore, smuggled imports are said to be bigger than legal ones.

To protect the domestic industry, the Hanoi government imposed in September last year a ban on imports of 17 products, including bicycles, clothes and ceramics.

The government eased the restrictions later that year, giving in to opposition from China, but took another protectionist step in August this year with sharp tariff hikes.

The move doubled duties on sugar and increased levies on clothes and bicycles to 35 percent from 15 percent, and to 150 percent from 60 percent, respectively.

But still, products made in China account for about 80 percent of handicrafts and 60 percent of ceramics on the Vietnamese market.

The unabated popularity of Chinese goods is accounted for partly by the cheap prices. Vietnamese fans are priced at around 70 dollars, compared with 40 dollars for Chinese products.

Analysts said tariffs higher than 30 percent are needed to help Vietnamese products compete with Chinese ones.

Do Muoi Congratulates German Party Leader*BK2611151593 Hanoi VNA in English 1419 GMT
26 Nov 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 26.—General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Do Muoi has sent congratulations to Mr. Rodolf Scharping on his re-election as chairman of the German Social Democratic Party.

Mission From Japan's Sumitomo Group Arrives*BK2511145393 Hanoi VNA in English 1404 GMT
25 Nov 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 25—A mission of the Sumitomo group of Japan led by Mr. Tadashi Itoh, chairman of Sumitomo Corporation, is on a four-day visit to look into the market and possibilities for cooperation and investment in Vietnam.

The mission which arrived on November 22 included leaders of ten out of the 20 companies in the Sumitomo group.

The mission was received by Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai who encouraged the Sumitomo group companies to actively participate and invest in important projects in such areas as infrastructure, cement, steel, glass and basic chemical industries in Vietnam.

The mission also had working sessions with the State Planning Commission, the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment and the Ministry of Heavy Industry. They toured a number of production and business establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

The head of the mission, Mr. Itoh, said that one of the mission's purposes was to see with its own eyes the promising market of Vietnam. He expressed his admiration for Vietnam's substantial economic achievements in carrying out its renovation policy in recent years.

'Vietnam is one of the countries which is attracting keen interest of Japanese business circles. It is mainly because peace is prevailing over the Indochina area and open-market policies have been firmly adopted in Vietnam', the head of Sumitomo group mission noted.

Le Duc Anh Receives Former Death-Row Prisoners

BK2611065893 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1215 GMT 25 Nov 93

[Text] On the afternoon of 24 November, President Le Duc Anh cordially received a delegation of former southern death-row prisoners who, now on a visit to northern Vietnam, paid him a courtesy call.

After hearing a briefing on the past revolutionary achievements of these former death-row prisoners under the former regime, President Le Duc Anh, with deep emotion, commended the comrades for having joined compatriots and combatants nationwide in the persistent struggle to regain independence and freedom for the fatherland.

The president expressed his confidence and hope that these comrades will continue to develop their heroic and

indomitable traditions and, together with local cadres and compatriots, overcome difficulties in making contributions to the current renovation and national construction efforts, and to strive to achieve the targets of building a prosperous people, powerful country, and civilized society.

Nguyen Khanh Visits Typhoon-Ravaged Khanh Hoa

BK2611105193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] Learning about the heavy losses in human life and property caused by Typhoon No.10 in Khanh Hoa Province, a government delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Khanh yesterday left for Khanh Hoa Province to inspect the situation and provide guidance for measures to be taken to overcome the typhoon aftermath.

The delegation is made up of representatives from the Ministries of Finance, Public Health, Education, War Invalids and Social Welfare and from the Prime Minister's Office.

Leading comrades of Khanh Hoa Province gave the delegation a briefing on the losses caused by Typhoon No.10.

Comrade Nguyen Khanh instructed Khanh Hoa Province to take urgent measures to search for missing people, to hand out food as relief aid against starvation, and to visit the relatives of typhoon victims and provide them with necessary supplies.

The government delegation donated 500 million dong to help Khanh Hoa province overcome the natural calamities. The Ministry of Public Health also gave 50 items of medicine, 30 medical instruments, and 50 million dong to those public health establishments affected by this typhoon.

Van Ninh, the hardest-hit district of Khanh Hoa, was also given over 100 million dong by other localities and sectors of Khanh Hoa province.

This morning, the government delegation conducted a fact-finding tour of those facilities damaged by Typhoon No.10 in Khanh Hoa.

Australia**Keating Spokesman Plays Down Rift With Malaysia**

*BK2911094693 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 29 Oct 93*

[Text] The Australian Government has made another effort to play down the seriousness of tensions with Malaysia. The rift developed after Prime Minister Paul Keating branded his Malaysian counterpart, Dr. Mahathir, a recalcitrant, for not attending the recent Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] leaders meeting.

A spokesman for Mr. Keating said there had been no official communication from the Malaysian Government on the issue. He said Mr. Keating fully agreed with Dr. Mahathir that people in both countries wanted good relations, noting the two leaders had a good and constructive conversation at the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Cyprus recently.

Giving further evidence of what Australia considered to be continuing close relations, the spokesman said Mr. Keating had written to Dr. Mahathir just before the Seattle APEC meeting, offering help with Malaysia's Indochinese refugee problem.

Not Informed of Malaysian Action

*BK2811071893 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 28 Nov 93*

[Text] The Australian Government says it has not been officially informed of retaliatory action by Malaysia over a remark by the Australian prime minister about his Malaysian counterpart. Foreign Affairs Spokesman (Tony Malbu) says the government is aware of media reports of a ban on Australian-made television programs and advertisements, and he says there's been no official communication from Malaysia over any aspect of the affair. Mr. (Malbu) says Australia believes bilateral relations between the two countries are broad enough and strong enough not to be offended.

Malaysia's action followed remarks by Mr. Keating in which he described Mahathir Mohamed as recalcitrant for not attending the Seattle summit of APEC, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation grouping. Trevor Watson reports from Singapore:

[Begin Watson recording] Information Minister Mohamed Rahmat said he was imposing the ban in retaliation for Prime Minister Keating's comments which had humiliated Dr. Mahathir and the Malaysian nation. At the same time, Dr. Mahathir was telling journalists that while he was disappointed with the Australian leader, he could see no good reason to make an official protest. It was up to the Australian Government and Prime Minister Keating, he said, to find ways of improving relations. The Malaysian leader did reject the Thai proposal that Australia be allowed join AFTA

[ASEAN Free Trade Area], the free trade area now being formed by the six members of the Association of South-east Asian Nations. Geographically, Dr. Mahathir said, Australia doesn't qualify. [end recording]

Foreign Minister To Visit Vietnam 'Next Week'

*BK2711120293 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
1100 GMT 27 Nov 93*

[Text] Australia's Foreign Minister Gareth Evans is to visit Vietnam next week to discuss regional and bilateral issues as well as human rights. Senator Evans will meet senior officials including the foreign minister, the prime minister, and the head of the Communist Party. He is expected to bring up the refusal by Vietnamese authorities to allow an Australian delegation to study human rights in Vietnam. Hanoi says sending such a delegation would be contrary to the principle of noninterference.

New Zealand**Prime Minister Bolger Names New Cabinet**

*BK2811040893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0403 GMT
28 Nov 93*

[Text] Wellington, Nov 28 (AFP)—New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger named his new cabinet Sunday:

1. Jim Bolger; Prime Minister, Minister in Charge of Security Intelligence Service
2. Don McKinnon; Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs and Trade, Pacific Island Affairs
3. Bill Birch; Finance, Government Superannuation Fund Department
4. Paul East; Attorney-General, State Services, Crown Health Enterprises, Minister in Charge of the Audit Department, Serious Fraud Office
5. Jenny Shipley; Health, Women's Affairs
6. Doug Kidd; Labour, Fisheries, Energy
7. Philip Burdon; Commerce, Industry, Trade Negotiations, Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, State Owned Enterprises, Railways
8. Simon Upton; Environment, Crown Research Institutes
9. Lockwood Smith; Education, National Library
10. John Falloon; Agriculture, Forestry, Racing
11. Wyatt Creech; Employment, Revenue, Deputy Minister of Finance
12. Douglas Graham; Justice, Minister In Charge of Treaty Waitangi Negotiations, Disarmament and Arms Control, Cultural Affairs
13. John Banks; Tourism, Sport, Fitness and Leisure, Local Government
14. Denis Marshall; Conservation, Lands, Survey and Land Information, Minister In Charge of the Valuation Department, Associate Minister of Employment, Associate Minister of Agriculture.
15. John Luxton; Maori Affairs, Police, Associate Minister of Education

- 16. Warren Cooper; Defence, Minister in Charge of War Pensions, Internal Affairs, Civil Defence
- 17. Maurice Williamson; Transport, Statistics, Communications, Information Technology, Broadcasting, Associate Minister of Health
- 18. Murray McCully; Housing, Customs, Associate Minister of Tourism, Housing New Zealand, Housing Corporation
- 19. Paul Gresham; Social Welfare, Senior Citizens
- 20. Bruce Cliffe; Accident Rehabilitation and Compensation and Compensation Insurance, Associate Minister of Finance, Radio New Zealand, Television New Zealand

Reaction to Reshuffle Cited

BK2811070293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0656 GMT
28 Nov 93

[Text] Wellington, Nov 28 (AFP)—New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger dropped his unpopular Finance Minister Ruth Richardson in a cabinet reshuffle Sunday, replacing her with his close friend Bill Birch.

Bolger, indicating an end to New Zealand's 10-year-old fiscal free-market revolution, said "the move from the change management phase of New Zealand's economic recovery, which was a feature of our first term, required a change in the finance portfolio."

Richardson became only the second finance minister to be sacked in 60 years.

Bolger offered her another senior cabinet post but "she took the view that if she were to relinquish finance she would not accept any other portfolio." Her successor Birch is already being seen as soft on the free-market, preferring a more interventionist role for government. But he said Sunday there would be no change in the economic direction and that "fiscal discipline will be maintained."

Bolger said his new cabinet recognised the changed political environment.

In general elections on November 6 the ruling National Party narrowly survived, retaining just 50 of the 99 seats.

Bolger said the electorate was telling the government the country needed change.

"However we believe the time has come to recognise the big moves are behind us and a different style of management is called for."

Richardson did not accept Bolger's analysis.

"I deeply regret that the prime minister has chosen to remove me from the finance portfolio," she said.

"Whatever New Zealanders may have been signalling in the ballot box, I am confident that they were not voting for higher interest rates, they were not voting for stalled job growth and they were not voting to compromise the recovery."

An angry reaction to the changes came from dropped Transport Minister Rob Storey who said it "confirms my belief that there is no room for honesty" in politics.

He said Richardson's departure showed a change in economic direction, saying it looked like "a return to the populist, interventionist or protectionist policies...."

Bolger kept his deputy Don McKinnon at the foreign ministry while the top ranking and now only woman in cabinet, Jenny Shipley, swaps her social welfare portfolio for health.

Bolger's cabinet reshuffle comes amid turmoil in the opposition Labour Party whose leader Mike Moore is facing a strong challenge from his deputy, Helen Clark. She is tipped to take the job, creating an intriguing struggle in parliament where political observers note that Clark has repeatedly got the better of Birch in debate.

Richardson, 42, made her mark over the last three years with a continuation of the deregulated, pro-monetary policies introduced by her Labour Party predecessor Roger Douglas, while adding tight fiscal controls by slashing welfare spending. While inflation and interest rates plunged under her control, the social cost soared with high unemployment and evidence of growing poverty.

Her seeming indifference to the plight of the poor, a dogmatic belief that growth could only be delivered by business and that government must not raise taxes made Richardson a vote loser.

Douglas is the only other finance minister sacked in 60 years when then Prime Minister David Lange fired him in 1988.

Birch, 59, entered parliament in 1972 and in 1975 became energy minister. He initiated what was known as the "think big" period of multi-billion dollar spending on major energy projects, including a synthetic petrol plant, methanol plant, a massive hydro dam and a big refinery expansion. They all ran over cost, never made a profit for the state and saddled New Zealand with considerable foreign debt.

When Bolger came to office in 1990 Birch was seen as a fix-it character, bailing the government out of various crisis. However he took on the health portfolio and reorganised the country's no-fault accident compensation scheme.

Among Bolger's other moves Social Welfare has gone to a new minister, Paul Gresham, a previous critic of Richardson.

Bolger Notes New 'Political Arena'

LD2811120893 Wellington Radio New Zealand International in English 0900 GMT 28 Nov 93

[Excerpts] The new cabinet line-up has brought an early prediction from economic analysts of an adverse reaction on the financial markets. Economists say the markets had expected some toning down of Ruth Richardson's role in the new cabinet, but not her complete replacement by the more moderate Bill Birch. [passage omitted]

Market sources say the news could trigger falls in the New Zealand dollar and a possible rise in benchmark interest rates. But the new finance minister, Bill Birch, is reassuring the market there'll be no change in economic direction. He says he's determined to hang on to the gains and build on the achievements

[Begin Birch recording] The economic direction will continue. I'll run a very tight fiscal ship. There'll be no unnecessary government expenditure. I'll be seeking value for money on behalf of the taxpayers and I'll be seeking with my colleagues results that will be translated into jobs and (?rights). [end recording]

Bill Birch says he believes he got the job because he brings a more consensus style and is promising to consult widely. Jim Bolger says the new political environment and New Zealanders' support for MMP [mixed member proportional representation] was an important consideration in choosing the new cabinet line-up.

[Begin Bolger recording] We are, can I say, moving into a quite different political arena in New Zealand. The vote for MMP on 6 November signalled that in absolute black and white terms, and it would be necessary for any government to take note of that as you put together a cabinet to work in the lead-up years to MMP becoming the means by which we elect the next government. [end recording]

Jim Bolger believes he has chosen a cabinet which can continue the economic recovery and encourage further growth. Ousted finance minister Ruth Richardson says she deeply regrets Jim Bolger's decision to dump her from the finance portfolio but Ms Richardson is adamant this won't put her off pursuing her political goals.

[Begin Richardson recording] I have decided to move to the back bench where I can be best placed to ensure that the government remains committed to the program of economic success. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Labor Party Leader Vows To Fight for Leadership

BK2611140493 Hong Kong AFP in English 1317 GMT 26 Nov 93

[Text] Wellington, Nov 26 (AFP)—An angry opposition Labour Party leader Mike Moore vowed Friday to fight an attempt to depose him. Labour, with Moore at the helm, lost its second general election earlier this month.

At a news conference he expressed anger at a challenge from deputy leader Helen Clark to his leadership.

"Last night I was disappointed," Moore said. "Now I am angry."

After acknowledging Clark as "a talented, remarkable political personality" whom he still admired, Moore called the challenge a "classic, unfortunate misjudgment".

He had tried to reach Clark since the rumours started this week, he said, but she had not responded to telephone calls or faxes. Asked if he would resign to avoid a caucus showdown, Moore replied: "I like votes. I've always believed in votes."

"I think the future direction of the Labour party and what it stands for is on the line: whether we're to be broader and wider at our base or whether to become narrower and narrower."

Moore said he believed he had the numbers within caucus to stave off the bid for his leadership and said that number would grow "over the next 100 hours".

Criticising Clark's failure to respond to his calls, he said: "I may deserve to be buried, but I don't deserve to be buried alive. It's a great way to start—in hiding."

Clark for two days refused comment to news media about the alleged coup attempt and Friday night did not answer calls to her Auckland home.

She is understood to have decided not to comment publicly until after the party's 45 MPs take a vote on Moore's leadership, which is likely to happen on Wednesday at a caucus meeting in parliament.

The New Zealand Press Association said the coup was planned several weeks ago and that Clark's husband, Peter Davis, approached the Alliance Party leadership immediately after the general election November 6 to ask if a coalition between the two parties were possible.

